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CAVALRY TACTICS.

SECOND PART.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER—OF THE PLATOON—AND OF THE SQUADRON—MOUNTED.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington:
J. AND G. S. GIDEON, PRINTERS.
1841.

Mar 1308.41 (2)

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

TITLE THIRD.

INSTRUCTION ON HORSEBACK.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, MOUNTED.

263.—The object of this school is to make troopers skilful in the management of their horses and arms, in all directions and at all gaits.

To accomplish this, instructors must attend particularly, from the commencement, to placing the recruits well on horseback, and to giving them the means of conducting their horses by a gradual and constant application of the principles.

The method prescribed to instructors in the *school of the trooper, dismounted*, No. 1, for giving the lesson, is applicable to the *school of the trooper, mounted.*

The instruction is always commenced *at a walk*, in order to give the troopers the facility of seating themselves well, and of calming their horses, as they are generally more restive on leaving the stables. The instruction is also terminated *at a walk.*

At the commencement it is necessary to make the men march repeatedly on the same track, *at a walk* and *at a trot;* when the troopers have acquired some solidity, the movements and the changes of direction are varied.

The most quiet and best instructed horses are chosen for the first lesson.

264.—When the instructor wishes to rest the men, he commands: REST. At this command the trooper is no longer required to remain immoveable. It is proper to give this command frequently, particularly in the commencement, and to profit by it sometimes to interrogate the trooper on the instruction he has received.

When the instructor wishes to resume the drill, he commands: ATTENTION.

At this command the trooper resumes his immoveable position, and fixes his attention.

FIRST LESSON.

1ST PART.

To conduct his horse to the ground.

Position of the trooper before mounting.

To mount.

Position of the trooper mounted.

Eyes right, eyes left.

2D PART.

To march to the right hand; to march to the left hand.

To turn to the right, and to the left in marching.

To halt, and to step off.

To pass from the walk to the

To lengthen the reins of the snaffle.

To shorten the reins of the snaffle.

To cross the reins in the left hand.

To take the reins in both hands.

To cross the reins in the right hand.

The use of the reins.

The use of the legs.

The effect of the reins and legs combined.

To march.

To halt.

To turn to the trot, and from the trot to the walk.

Changes of hand.

To cross the reins alternately in the two hands, and to separate them, in marching.

To turn to the right, and to the left by trooper, in marching.

To turn-about to the right, and to the left by trooper, in marching on the same line.

To turn-about to the right, and to the left by right, and to the left.

To turn-about to the right, and to the left.

To make a quarter-turn to the right, and to the left.

To rein-back, and to cease reining-back.

To dismount.

To file off.

trooper, in marching in column.

FIRST PART.

265.—This first part of the lesson is given as far as practicable to each man separately, in order to confine more effectually the attention. In no case ought it to be given by the same instructor to more than four men at the same time; they are then placed on the same line three paces apart.

The trooper is in stable-jacket, forage cap, and boots without spurs.

The horse is saddled and in the snaffle. (*The snaffle-rein is lengthened by means of a strap, a substitute for the whip of the curb-rein.*)

NOTE.—*To avoid repetition, this lesson contains the complete detail to mount, to dismount, and to file off, as for troopers armed and formed in two ranks. The instructor will omit what is useless to the lesson he is giving, or to the arm in which he is instructing. The details applicable to the lessons which follow, are printed in italics.*

To conduct his horse to the ground.

266.—The trooper conducts his horse to the ground, the reins passed over the neck, and their extremity engaged in the left cloak-strap. He holds the reins with the right hand at six inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails under, the hand elevated and firm to prevent the horse from jumping.

When the trooper is under arms, he has the sabre hooked up.

DRAGOONS, CHASSEURS, AND HUSSARS.	LANCERS.
The carbine is passed over the right shoulder, the left hand hanging by the side.	*The lance in the left hand which holds it at 2 feet from the butt, the wrist turned in, the thumb in front on the staff, the first finger along the side, the others in rear, the butt of the lance 2 inches from the ground.*

Having arrived on the ground, the sabre is *unhooked.* (Lancer), *the lance rests on the ground by the side of the left foot.*

Position of the trooper before mounting.

267.—(Pl. 50). The trooper places himself on the left side of the horse, abreast of the nether jaw; he holds the reins with the right hand at 6 inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails downward.

The trooper has his heels upon the same line and as near together as his conformation will permit, the feet at little less than a right angle, and equally turned out; the knee straight without being stiff, the body perpendicular upon the haunches, and slightly inclined forward; the left hand hanging at the side, the palm a little turned out, the little finger along the seam of the pantaloons; the head erect without being constrained, the chin drawn in to the neck without covering it, the eyes fixed to the front.

When the trooper is under arms, he has the left hand over the sabre.

The lancer holds the lance with the left hand, at the height of the neck, the elbow and fore-arm closed upon the staff, which is held perpendicularly, the butt on the same line and at 1 *inch from the point of the left foot.*

To mount.

268.—**The instructor commands:**

PREPARE TO MOUNT.

1 *time,* 2 *motions.*

(Pl. 52, *fig. A*). 1. *At the command* PREPARE TO MOUNT, *Nos.* 1 *and* 3 *of each rank move* 6 *paces to the front, stepping off with the left foot, keeping opposite their intervals, and regulating by the right.*

(Lancer), *raise the lance until the butt is two inches from the ground.* Place the right foot 3 inches in rear of the left; make a face and a half to the right on both heels, the right foot remaining in front; let go the right rein; slip the right hand along the left rein; take two steps stepping off with the right foot, and face to the left upon the point of the left foot, the right side towards the flank of the horse; carry back the right heel 3 inches in rear of the left; the right hand seizing the end of the reins is placed upon the cantle of the saddle.

(Lancer), *bring the lance to the ground, at the side of the left foot.*

2. Place a third of the left foot in the stirrup, supporting it against the fore-arm of the horse; rest upon the point of the right foot, and seize with the left hand over the reins a lock of the mane as far forward as possible, the extremity of the lock passing out of the hand on the side of the little finger.

Mount.

1 *time*, 2 *motions.*

1. At the command MOUNT, spring from the right foot holding firmly to the mane, at the same time pressing upon the cantle to prevent the saddle from turning; the body erect.

2. Pass the right leg stretched over the croup of the horse, without touching him; sit lightly in the saddle, placing at the same time the right hand, without quitting the reins, upon the right holster, the palm of the hand resting upon it, the fingers on the outside of it, and take one rein of the snaffle in each hand.

(*If the trooper is using the curb-bridle, he will pass the reins of it in the left hand and adjust them*).

Place the right foot in the stirrup.

DRAGOONS, CHASSEURS, AND HUSSARS.	LANCERS.
Let fall the carbine by the side.	*Seize the lance with the right hand under the left, which lets go of it without quitting the reins; elevate it, passing it over the neck of the horse between the reins and the body. Rest at this point an instant; then lower and place it in the boot of the stirrup; the right hand then grasps it at the height of the neck.*

Form—Ranks.

At the last part of the command, which is ranks, *Nos.* 1 *and* 3 *raise the wrists (or the bridle hand), and hold the legs close to the body of the horse to keep him quiet; Nos.* 2 *and* 4 *enter the intervals without jostling and without precipitation.*

The rear rank being formed, closes to the distance of 2 *feet from the front.* (Lancer), *rest the lance.*

269.—Before causing the command mount to be executed, the instructor explains in detail the two times of it, and allows but a short interval between the first and second part of this command, because, were the trooper to remain a long time on the stirrup, the horses would become restive and move out of their proper places.

The instructor will explain to the troopers, that in carrying the right hand to the holster before placing themselves in the saddle, they will be able to do so lightly, and will not run the risk of injuring themselves in bestriding their horses.

The instructor causes the stirrups to be crossed upon the neck, the left stirrup over the right.

Position of the trooper, mounted.

270.—(Pl. 51). The buttocks bearing equally upon the saddle, and as far forward as possible;

The thighs turned upon their flat side without effort, embracing equally the horse, and stretched only by their own weight and that of the legs;

A supple bend of the knees;

The legs free and falling naturally;

The point of the feet falling in like manner;

The loins supported without stiffness;

The upper part of the body at ease, free and erect;

The shoulders equally thrown back;

The arms free, the elbows falling naturally;

The head erect, at ease, and not drawn in between the shoulders;

One rein of the snaffle in each hand, the fingers closed, the thumb along each rein, the wrists as high as the elbow, at 6 inches from each other, the fingers turned towards each other, the upper extremity of the reins leaving the hand on the side of the thumb.

The buttocks bearing equally upon the saddle: Serving as a base to the position of the trooper, they ought to be equally charged with all the weight of the body to assure its steadiness.

And as far forward as possible: In order that the trooper may have greater facility in embracing his horse, and conforming to all his movements.

The thighs turned upon their flat side without effort, embracing equally the horse: The more the thighs adhere to the horse, the greater is the solidity of the trooper. If they did not embrace the horse equally, the seat of the trooper would be unfixed.

And stretched only by their own weight and that of the legs: If they did not fall naturally, they could be extended only by an effort, which would cause constraint.

A supple bend of the knees: To give a facility in carrying the legs more or less to the rear, without deranging the position of the thighs.

The legs free, and falling naturally, the point of the *feet falling in like manner:* Stiffness in the legs would impair the good effects of their action.

The loins supported without stiffness: The loins should be sustained, to give the trooper grace and solidity. Stiffness would prevent his accommodating himself to all the motions of the horse.

The upper part of the body at ease, free and erect: The body can preserve its erectness only by suppleness and ease.

The shoulders equally thrown back: Were the shoulders thrown forward, the back would be curved and the breast contracted; were they thrown too much to the rear, the loins would be hollowed and the action of the arms constrained.

The arms free: In order not to employ more force than is absolutely necessary; constrained movements produce uncertain effects.

The elbows falling naturally: That they may contribute to the steadiness of the seat, and communicate stiffness neither to the body nor fore-arms.

The head erect: If the head were not erect, the body would lean towards the side it inclined to.

At ease, and not drawn in between the shoulders: To be able to turn it with ease, and that its movements may be independent of those of the body.

Eyes right, eyes left.

271.—As prescribed, Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

To lengthen the reins of the snaffle.

272.—The instructor commands:

Lengthen left (or right)—REIN.
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is REIN, bring the wrists towards each other without turning them in, seize the left rein with the thumb and first finger of the right hand, at one inch from the left thumb.

2. Half open the left hand, and allow the rein to slip until the thumbs touch; reclose the left hand, and replace the wrists.

To shorten the reins of the snaffle.

273.—The instructor commands

Shorten left (or right)—REIN.
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is REIN, bring the wrists towards each other without turning them in, seize the left rein with the thumb and first finger of the right hand, so that the thumbs touch.

2. Half open the left hand, elevate the right hand, and suffer the rein to slip until the thumbs are 1 inch apart; reclose the left hand, and replace the wrists.

The right rein is lengthened and shortened on the same principles, but by inverse means.

To cross the reins in the left hand.

274.—The instructor commands:

Cross reins—IN LEFT HAND.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is LEFT HAND, turn in the left wrist, the nails downward, at the same time bring the wrist opposite to the middle of the body, half open the left hand, place in it the part of the rein that was in the right; reclose the left hand, and let the right fall to the side.

To take the reins in both hands.

275.—The instructor commands:

Separate—REINS.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is REINS, half open the left hand, seize with the right hand, the nails downward, the part of the right rein which is in the left hand, and replace the wrists 6 inches apart.

To cross the reins in the right hand.

276.—The instructor commands:

Cross reins—IN RIGHT HAND.

1 *time.*

As prescribed, No. 274, but by inverse means.

The reins are separated as prescribed, No. 275, but by inverse means.

To employ at these movements as little time as possible, and to render them more easy to be understood, the instructor executes them himself at the same time that he explains them.

The use of the reins.

277.—The reins serve to prepare the horse for the movements he is required to execute, to direct him, and to stop him. Their action should be progressive, and in accordance with that of the legs.

When the trooper makes use of the reins, the arms should act with suppleness, and their movements ought to extend from the wrist to the shoulder.

The use of the legs.

278.—The legs serve to urge the horse forward, to support him, and to aid him in turning to the right and to the left. Whenever the trooper wishes his horse to move forward, he should close the legs by degrees behind the girths, causing their effect to correspond with the sensibility of the horse, taking care neither to open nor elevate the knees, of which the bend should be always pliant. The trooper relaxes the legs by degrees, as he closed them.

The effect of the reins and legs combined.

279.—In elevating a little the wrists, and closing the legs, the trooper "gathers his horse;" in elevating again the wrists, he slackens the pace; in repeating this movement of the wrists, he stops the horse, or "reins back." The trooper ought to elevate the wrists without curving them, at the same time drawing them slightly towards the body.

In opening the right rein and closing the right leg, the trooper turns his horse to the right. To open the right rein, the right wrist is carried, without turning it, more or less to the right, according to the sensibility of the horse.

In opening the left rein, and closing the left leg, the trooper turns his horse to the left. To open the left rein, the left wrist is carried, without turning it, more or less to the left, according to the sensibility of the horse.

By lowering slightly the wrists the horse is at liberty to move forward; the closing the legs determines the movement.

To march.

280.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 52, *fig. B*). At the command *squad forward*, elevate slightly the wrists, and close the legs, in order to "gather the horse."

At the command MARCH, lower slightly the wrists, and close the legs more or less, according to the sensibility of the horse. The horse having obeyed, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

281.—If the trooper did not gather his horse at the preparatory command, the execution of the second command would be too abrupt or too slow.

If the trooper, at the command of execution, did not commence by lowering the wrists, the horse would not have the liberty necessary to enable him to move forward.

If the trooper did not close equally the legs, the horse would not move directly to the front; and if he did not close them progressively, the horse would not obey without irregularity.

To halt.

282.—After some steps, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad.*
2. HALT.

At the command *squad*, the trooper gathers his horse, without slackening his pace.

At the command HALT, the trooper braces himself in the saddle; elevate the wrists at the same time by degrees, and close the legs in order to prevent the horse from receding. The horse having obeyed, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

When the horse does not obey, cause him to feel successively the effect of each rein, according to his sensibility.

283.—If the trooper pressed the horse with the thighs or legs, it would be difficult for him to stop.

If he did not use the two reins equally, and hold the legs equally near, the horse would stop in a diagonal position.

If the trooper used the reins with too much force and precipitation, the horse would stop suddenly and fall back.

To turn to the right, and to the left.

284.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right* (or *to the left*).
2. March.
3. Halt.

(Pl. 52, *fig. C*). At the command *squad to the right*, gather the horse.

At the command march, open the right rein, and close progressively the right leg. In order not to turn the horse too short, perform the movement upon a quarter of a circle of 3 paces. The movement being almost completed, diminish the effect of the rein and the right leg, supporting the horse at the same time with the left rein and leg to terminate the movement.

At the command halt, elevate slightly the wrists and hold the legs near, in order to keep the horse straight in the new direction; replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

285.—If the trooper did not describe the arc of the pre scribed circle, the movement would be too much shortened.

If the trooper, towards the end of the movement, did not diminish the effect of the right rein and the right leg, by means of the left rein and left leg, the horse would perform more than a turn to the right.

To turn-about to the right, and to the left.

286.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right-about* (or *to the left-about*).
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

(Pl. 52, *fig. D*). This movement is executed on the principles prescribed for the *turn to the right* or *to the left*, with this difference, that the horse should pass over a semi-circle of 6 paces, and face to the rear.

287.—In order to make the trooper comprehend better the movements detailed, Nos. 284 and 286, the instructor places himself at the shoulder of the horse, and describes each movement on foot, in marking off the arc of the prescribed circle.

To make a quarter-turn to the right and to the left.

288.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad right oblique* (or *left oblique*).
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

(Pl. 52, *fig. E*). At the command *Squad right oblique*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, open a little the right rein, and close slightly the right leg, in order to make the horse execute a *quarter turn to the right;* cause the horse to feel, almost at the same time, the effect of the rein and the left leg, to terminate the movement without increasing the degree of obliquity.

At the command HALT, elevate slightly the wrists and close the legs, to keep the direction of the *quarter-turn to the right;* replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

The instructor commands HALT, almost immediately after the command MARCH; he does not require great exactness in this movement, the object of which is, to give the trooper the first idea of the oblique direction.

289.—The movements detailed, Nos. 284, 286, and 288, after having been executed to the right, are executed to the left, according to the same principles, but by inverse means.

To rein-back, and to cease rienning-back.

290.—The instructor commands;

1. *Squad—Backwards.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Squad.*
4. HALT.

At the command *Squad-backwards*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, keep a firm seat, elevate the wrists, and close the legs. As soon as the horse obeys, lower and elevate successively the wrists, which is called *yielding and checking*. If the horse throws the haunches to the right, close the right leg; if he throws them to the left, close the left leg. If these means are not sufficient to replace the horse in his proper position, open the rein on the side towards which the horse throws his haunches causing him to feel, at the same time, slightly, the effect of the opposite rein.

At the command *squad*, the trooper prepares to stop.

At the command HALT, lower the wrists and close the legs. The horse having obeyed, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

291.—If the trooper did not keep a firm seat, he would incline forward, from the effect of the movement of the horse.

If, instead of lowering and elevating the wrists alternately, the trooper were to prolong the effect of the hands, the horse would step back suddenly, and would cross or throw himself upon his haunches.

To dismount.

292.—The instructor causes the stirrups to be let down and the feet put in them. He then commands:

1. PREPARE TO DISMOUNT.

1 time, 2 motions.

(Pl. 52, *fig. F*). 1. *At the command* PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, *Nos.* 1 *and* 3 *of the front rank move forward* 6 *paces*, *Nos.* 2 *and* 4 *of the rear rank rein-back* 4 *paces, and keep themselves opposite their intervals. The troopers of each rank dress by the right.* Pass the right rein of the snaffle into the left hand, the extremity of the reins leaving the hand on the side of the thumb.

DRAGOONS, CHASSEURS, AND HUSSARS.	LANCERS.
Seize the carbine with the right hand, at the lower band; pass it over the right shoulder diagonally, the muzzle in the air, so that it cannot fall back.	*Carry the lance, draw it from the boot; raise it with the right hand, pass it perpendicularly over the neck of the horse, between the reins and the body, and rest an instant at this point; allow it to slip to the ground, the butt at* 1 *foot in front of the left foot of the horse, and seize it with the left hand.*

Seize the reins of the snaffle (or *of the curb-bridle*) above and near the left thumb with the right hand, the nails downward, and place this hand upon the right holster. Disengage the right foot from the stirrup, and seize with the left hand a lock of the mane over the reins. (Lancer), *without letting go the lance.*

DISMOUNT.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. At the command DISMOUNT, rise upon the left stirrup; pass the right leg extended over the croup of the horse, without touching him, and bring the right thigh near to the left, the body well sustained; place at the same time the right hand upon the cantle of the saddle, slipping it along the reins without letting them go; descend lightly to the ground, the body erect, the heels upon the same line. Let go the mane with the left hand; engage the extremity of the reins in the left cloak-strap with the right hand, which then seizes the left rein. (Lancer), *hold always the lance at the height of the neck.*

2. Make a face and 2 steps to the left stepping off with the left foot; slip the right hand along the left rein, seize with the same hand both reins at 6 inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails downward, and take the *position of the trooper before mounting.*

For the detail and execution of the command DISMOUNT, the instructor conforms to what is prescribed in the 1st paragraph of No. 269.

Form—RANKS.

At the last part of the command, which is RANKS, *Nos.* 1 *and* 3 *of each rank elevate slight-*

ly the right hand to keep the horse quiet; Nos. 2 and 4 return to their intervals gently. (Lancer), *in re-entering the intervals, raise the lance 2 inches from the ground, and replace it as prescribed, No.* 267.

To file off.

293.—The instructor commands:

1. *By the right (or by the left)*—File off.
2. March.

At the last part of the first command, which is file off, *hook up the sabre; use both hands to unhook the curb and unbuckle the nose-band; retake the reins with the right hand, and replace the left hand at the side.*

(Lancer), *let go the lance with the left hand, allowing it to fall in the hollow of the shoulder; hook up the sabre; use both hands to unhook the curb, and unbuckle the nose-band; retake the reins in the right hand and the lance in the left, as prescribed, No.* 266.

At the command march, the trooper of the right, in each rank, steps off with the left foot, leading his horse to the front; he takes 4 steps, turns to the right, and marches in the new direction, holding at the same time the hand high and firm to prevent the horse from jumping. Each trooper in each rank, executes successively the same movement when the one who precedes him has moved 4 paces to the front.

The troopers conform to the same principles to file off by the left.

SECOND PART.

294.—The instructor may unite for this part of the lesson 8 troopers, but not more; they are placed on the same line 3 paces apart. The instructor requires the stirrups to be crossed over the neck of the horse, after the trooper has mounted.

Two Corporals, or instructed troopers, are designated to be conductors; they are placed on the right and on the left of the troopers. They use their stirrups.

The instruction is divided into several stages, commencing alternately by the right and by the left.

To march to the right hand; to march to the left hand.

295.—The instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right (or to the left).*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.

(Pl. 53, *fig. A*). At the first and second commands, the troopers conform to what is prescribed in order to execute a turn *to the right* from a halt, No. 284.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, the troopers, in lowering the wrists and closing the legs, march straight forward, and follow the conductor.

At the extremity of the riding-house, the conductor turns to the right, then the troopers march to the right hand, having between them the distance of 4 feet from head to croup.

296.—The trooper *marches to the right hand*, when he has the right side towards the interior of the riding-house. He *marches to the left hand*, when it is the left side.

297.—The instructor follows the trooper, keeping on the inside of the track.

He observes that their seat is not deranged, and warns them to conform with suppleness to all the motions of the horse.

Passing from one trooper to another, he occupies himself successively with all the details of the position of each, so as to instruct without confusing them.

To turn to the right, and to the left, in marching.

298.—The troopers follow the conductor, and make, on arriving at the angles of the riding-house, a turn *to the right* (or *to the left*), in marching. The instructor directs the trooper to advance the outer haunch and shoulder, without inclining inward, in order to conform to the movement of the horse.

To halt, and to step off.

299.—The troopers marching in column on one of the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*.
2. HALT.

The troopers stop as prescribed, No. 282.

To re-commence the march, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

The troopers move forward as prescribed, No. 280 and 300. The instructor causes the squad frequently to stop and to move off, to habituate the troopers in conducting their horses; he observes that they do not incline the body too much forward at the moment of stopping, and that they do not lean back at the moment of starting. When the troopers have stopped, he rectifies their position.

To pass from the walk to the trot, and from the trot to the walk.

301.—The troopers becoming habituated to the movement of the horse, the instructor causes them to pass *to the trot*. When they are in column upon one of the long sides, he commands:

1. *Trot.*
2. MARCH.

At the command *trot*, gather the horse, without increasing his gait.

At the command MARCH, lower a little the wrists, and close the legs more or less, according to the sensibility of the horse. As soon as the horse obeys, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

302.—The instructor employs this gait at first cautiously, and at a moderate trot, that the men may not lose their position.

He makes them understand that it is in remaining well seated, and in relaxing, measurably, all the parts of the body, especially the thighs and legs, that they can acquire the necessary ease and solidity. He observes also that they do not bear too much upon the reins in this gait.

When he perceives that their position is deranged, he causes them to resume the walk, and even to stop.

303.—To pass from the *trot* to the *walk*, the instructor commands:

1. *Walk*.
2. MARCH.

At the command *walk*, gather the horse without affecting his gait.

At the command MARCH, elevate the wrists by degrees, and hold the legs near, in order to prevent the horse from stopping. As soon as the horse obeys, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

Changes of hand.

304.—When the troopers have marched some time to *the right hand* (or to *the left hand*), to make them change hands, in the breadth of the riding-house, without stopping, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (*or left*)—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

(Pl. 53, *fig*. *B*). At the last part of the fir command, which is TURN, the conductor turns to the right.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, he moves straight forward and crosses the riding-house in its breadth, followed by the other troopers.

The conductor being at two paces from the opposite track, the instructor commands:

1. *Left* (or *right*)—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the conductor turns to the left; and at the last command, which is FORWARD, he follows the track.

All the other troopers turn successively on the same ground.

The instructor causes these changes of hand to be executed *at a walk*, and *at a trot*.

To cross the reins alternately in the two hands, and to separate them in marching.

205.—The instructor causes the reins to be crossed and separated in marching, as prescribed, Nos. 274, 275, and 276.

The trooper, whether to cross or separate the reins, ought to avoid acting abruptly; he should keep the legs near, to keep from slackening the gait.

The reins being crossed, the trooper, in order to turn to the right, carries the hand forward and to the right; to turn to the left, he carries the hand forward and to the left, the nails always downward.

To turn to the right and to the left by trooper, in marching.

306.—The troopers marching in column, and having arrived about the middle of one of the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right* (or *to the left.*)
2. March.
3. Forward.

(Pl. 54, *fig. A*). At the command *squad to the right*, gather the horse.

At the command march, each trooper executes a *turn to the right* in marching.

At the last command, which is forward, each trooper moves straight to the front.

The troopers being at two paces from the opposite track, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right* (or *to the left.*)
2. March.
3. Forward.

At the command march, each trooper execu a *turn to the right*, following the same principles; and at the last command, which is FORWARD, all return to the track.

The same movements are repeated to resume the order in which the troopers were originally.

To turn-about to the right and to the left by trooper, in marching on the same line.

307.—The troopers having made a turn to the right, as has just been explained, and having arrived near the opposite track, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right-about* (or *to the left-about*).
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.

(Pl. 54, *fig. B*). At the command *squad to the right about*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, each trooper executes a *turn-about to the right* in marching, following the principles prescribed, No. 286.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, each trooper moves directly to the front.

The instructor gives the command MARCH, at the moment the troopers are within 2 paces of the track; the troopers are then reformed in column upon the opposite track, by the movement of *squad to the right* (or *to the left*).

To turn-about to the right and to the left by trooper, in marching in column.

308.—The troopers marching in column, and the conductor having arrived near one of the long sides of the riding-house, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right-about* (or *to the left-about*).
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.

(Pl. 54, *fig. C*). At the command *squad to the right-about*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, each trooper executes a *turn-about to the right* in marching.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, each trooper moves forward.

On arriving at the opposite short side, the conductor turns to the left without command; the squad returns to the order in which it was originally, in executing the inverse movement.

309.—The object of the turns *to the right*, *to the left*, *to the right-about, and to the left-about*, in this lesson, is to habituate the troopers to turning in all directions their horses; the instructor causes these movements to be executed *at a walk* only: he not only observes the squad generally, but watches and rectifies with the greatest care the means employed by each trooper in turning his horse.

In the instruction *to the right hand*, the turns *to the right*, and *to the right-about*, are executed; and in the work *to the left hand*, those *to the left* and *to the left-about*. When the troopers have become accustomed to these movements, the instructor causes them to be executed in returning to the tracks, by turns *to the right* or *to the left*, without having regard to the change of hand.

310.—To *rest* the squad, the instructor causes the troopers to turn *to the right*, or *to the left*, when they are about the middle of one of the long sides of the riding-house, and gives the command HALT when they are out of the track.

The instruction is re-commenced by a turn *to the right* or *to the left*.

To terminate the drill, the stirrups are let down and the feet placed in them, when the instructor commands the troopers to *dismount* and *file off*.

SECOND LESSON.

1st PART.

Of the spur.

To march to the right hand, or to left hand.

To pass from the walk to the trot, and from the trot to the walk.

Change of direction in the breadth

2d PART.

Length of the stirrup.

Position of the foot in the stirrup.

To turn to the right or to the left by trooper, in marching.

To turn-about

of the riding-house.

Change of direction in the length of the riding-house.

Change of direction diagonally.

Change of direction obliquely by trooper.

To march in a circle.

To change hands on the circle.

to the right or to the left, the troopers marching on the same line.

To turn-about to the right or to the left, the troopers marching in column.

To pass successively from the head to the rear of the column.

Being halted, to commence the move at a trot.

Marching at a trot, to halt.

To pass from the trot to the trot-out, and from the trot-out to the trot.

To pass from the trot to the gallop.

To passage to the right or to the left, the head to the wall.

To passage to the right or to the left, being in column.

311.—Before the troopers are exercised in separate columns, Corporals, or instructed troopers, to serve as conductors, are placed at the head and rear of each.

When the troopers begin to execute this lesson correctly, the instructor changes their horses each day of the instruction, to give them the habit of managing different horses.

312.—During *the rests*, the instructor exercises the troopers in *vaulting on* and *from their horses*, without commands.

To leap to the ground; the trooper, holding the reins of the snaffle as prescribed, No. 292, seizes with the left hand a lock of the mane, the fingers well closed; places the right hand upon the pommel, raises himself upon the wrists, brings the right thigh to the side of the left, remains an instant in this position, and descends lightly to the ground.

To leap on the horse; the trooper seizes the mane with the left hand, places the right hand which holds the reins upon the pommel of the saddle, springs lively, raising himself upon the two wrists, remains an instant in this position, and places himself lightly in the saddle.

313.—The instructor sometimes gives the command *to rest, in marching,* in order to calm the horses after a quick pace, and to relieve the troopers who may become fatigued. During the *rest in marching,* the troopers relax themselves a little; but without changing the pace and without losing their distance. The conductors always regulate the march.

All the movements in this lesson are explained in detail *by the right;* they are executed *by the left* according to the same principles, but by inverse means.

FIRST PART.

314.—From 12 to 16 troopers are united; they are in stable-jacket, forage-cap, and boots with spurs.

The horses are saddled and in the snaffle.

The troopers are placed in two ranks opened, with 6 paces distance, and the horses at 1 foot from each other. Two Corporals place themselves beforehand at this same distance, and serve as the base in the formation of each rank.

The instructor makes the troopers count off by fours, as prescribed, No. 174; he then orders them to mount in two ranks, as prescribed, No. 268, and causes the stirrups to be crossed,

Of the spur.

315.—The instructor explains to the troopers the use and the effect of the spur.

If the horse does not obey the legs, it is necessary to employ the spur.

The spur is not an aid, it is a means of chastising. It is only necessary to use it occasionally, but always vigorously, and at the moment the horse commits the fault.

In order to use the spurs, it is necessary to keep steady the body, the waist, and the wrists; to cling to the horse with the thighs, and the calves of the legs; turn the point of the feet a little out; lower a little the wrists; press the spurs close behind the girths, without moving the body, and let them remain there until the horse obeys; replace then the wrists and the legs by degrees.

When the troopers employ the spur, the instructor observes that they do not bear too much upon the reins, which would counteract the effect of the spur. He also observes that the troopers do not use the spur unnecessarily.

316.—To conduct the horse to the riding-house, the instructor commands:

1. *By file to the right (or to the left).*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 55, *fig. A*). At the command *by file to the right*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, the trooper on the right of each rank executes a *turn to the right*, and moves forward, the trooper of the rear rank approaching in marching to within 1 foot of the one of the front rank.

This movement is executed by all the other troopers successively.

To march to the right hand, or to the left hand.

317.—In entering the riding-house, the instructor marches his squad parallel to the long sides, and when the head of the column arrives towards the middle, he commands:

1. *Right and left*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

(Pl. 55, *fig. B*). The conductor of the front rank turns to the left, the one of the rear rank turns to the right; when the conductors have arrived within 2 paces of the track, the instructor commands: 1. *Right*—TURN. 2. FORWARD. The two columns then march to the right hand, and at the same pace.

The troopers preserve the distance of 4 feet from head to croup.

The conductors regulate the pace of their horses so as to arrive at the same time at the opposite angles of the riding-house, the conductor of the rear rank regulating himself on him of the front.

The instructor observes that the position of the troopers becomes more and more regular; that they march at a fre and even pace; that they keep their horses straight and look constantly before them in order to maintain themselves in the direction of the conductors; that they preserve their distances, and recover them gradually when lost.

318.—A horse is straight, when his shoulders and haunches are upon the same line.

If in marching to the right the horse carries his shoulders to the right, it is necessary to open a little the left rein, and to hold the right leg near.

If the horse carries his haunches to the right, close a little the right leg and feel lightly the left rein.

If the horse casts himself towards the interior of the riding-house, to replace him on the track, open the outer rein and close the inner leg.

319.—The instructor reminds the troopers of the principles prescribed, No. 298, to turn to the right or to the left, and directs them to gather their horses a little before arriving at each corner.

The horses should not enter the corners too far, neither should they commence the turn too soon. To pass a corner to the right, *a turn to the right* is executed; to pass a corner to the left, *a turn to the left* is executed in marching; the troopers should act as if there were no walls; and as the movement of each one should be independent of the trooper who has gone before, their hands and legs alone should determine the horse to go to the right or to the left.

To pass from the walk to the trot, and from the trot to the walk.

320.—The troopers marching in column upon the long sides, the instructor causes them to commence the trot.

Whenever the change is made from a slow gait to one more rapid, as from the *walk* to the *trot*, it is necessary to commence slowly, and increase it gradually to the degree prescribed.

The troopers marching in column *at the trot* upon the long sides, the instructor causes them to pass *to the walk*.

Whenever the change is made from a lively gait to one more slow, as from the *trot* to the *walk*, it is necessary to commence the last gait as gradually as possible, and to reduce it by little and little to the degree indicated.

The squad passes frequently from the *walk* to the *trot*, and from the *trot* to the *walk*, in order to accustom the troopers to the changes of gait.

Change of direction in the breadth of the riding-house.

321.—The instructor causes the change of direction in the breadth of the riding-house, as prescribed for the changes of hand, No. 304, taking care to give the command in sufficient time to prevent the columns from meeting at the end of the change of direction.

(Pl. 56, *fig. A*). The change of direction ought to be executed so as neither to stop nor check the rear of the column; the troopers, and particularly the conductors, ought to turn without slackening the pace, aiding themselves not only with their hands, but also with their legs,

Change of direction in the length of the riding-house.

322.—(Pl. 56, *fig. B*). This change of direction is executed on the same principles as that in the breadth of the riding-house, the instructor observing, in order to commence it, to command *right* or *left*, at the instant the conductors arrive at the first angle of the riding-house, and to command TURN, when having passed the corner they are at 3 paces from the middle of the short side.

The troopers then cross the riding-house in its length, in a right line, without touching each other, passing to the left, and re-enter upon the track at the commands: 1. *Right (or left)*—TURN. 2. FORWARD.

Change of direction diagonally.

323.—When the conductors have passed the second corner, and have arrived upon the long sides, the instructor causes to be executed a diagonal change of direction at the commands:

1. *Right (or left)*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

(Pl. 57, *fig. A*). At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the conductors make a *half-turn to the right.*

At the last part of the command, which is FORWARD, they move straight forward, cross the riding-house diagonally, pass each other to the left, and re-enter upon the track at the commands:

1. *Left (or right)*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

All the other troopers execute successively the same movement, in turning upon the same ground on which the conductors have turned.

The instructor gives the command FORWARD, in sufficient time for the conductors to make a half-turn to the right or to the left.

Change of direction obliquely by trooper.

324.—The squad commences a change of direction in the length of the riding-house; and as soon as all the troopers have turned, and are in the same direction, the instructor commands:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.

(Pl. 57, *fig. B*). The troopers stop at the same time, keeping their horses straight, and at their distances.

The instructor causes the troopers to make a *quarter-turn to the right* or *to the left* from a halt, as prescribed, No. 288.

This movement being executed, the instructor assures himself of the exactness of the directions and the intervals, and then commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

The troopers march at the same gait, each the direction he has taken.

When they arrive at 1 foot from the track, the instructor commands:

FORWARD.

At this command, make a *quarter-turn to the left* in advancing, with the hand light and the legs near, in order to follow the track.

The instructor causes these movements to be repeated without halting; for this purpose, after having commenced the change of direction in the length of the riding-house, as soon as the two ranks are in column, he commands:

1. *Squad right (or left) oblique.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.

At the command *squad right oblique*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, execute a *quarter-turn to the right*; having taken this direction, keep the legs equally near, and march straight forward at the same gait.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, return upon the track, or return to the original direction.

325.—In all these changes of direction, the instructor is governed as to the time of giving his commands, by the conductor who is more advanced; he will then be able to rectify the fault committed by the one who has augmented or diminished his gait.

To march in a circle.

326.—When the conductors have passed over about a third of the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *In circle to the right (or to the left).*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 58, *fig. A*). At the command *in circle to the right*, the conductors, and successively the troopers, gather their horses.

At the command MARCH, the conductors describe a circle between the two tracks; they are followed by the other troopers who march exactly in the same direction.

327.—Every horse which exercises in the circle ought to be bent towards the line he is to pass over. For this purpose, the trooper keeps him in the direction of this line with the inner rein, supporting him at the same time with the leg on that side. The effect of the inner rein ought to be modified by that of the outer, and the haunches should be kept in by the outer leg.

328.—If the trooper did not feel a little more the inner than the outer rein, the horse would leave the circular line; and if he did not sustain him with the outer rein, the horse would describe a smaller circle.

If the trooper did not close a little more the inner than the outer leg, the haunches of the horse would not pass the same points as the shoulders; and if he did not close slightly the outer leg, the haunches would be thrown out of the circle.

To change hand on the circle.

329.—The instructor commands:

1. *Right (or left)*—Turn.
2. Forward.

(Pl. 58, *fig. B*). At the last part of the first command, which is turn, the conductors turn to the right.

At the second command, which is forward, they move straight forward, directing themselves, in passing the centre, towards the opposite point of the circumference.

When the conductors are at 2 paces from this point, the instructor commands:

1. *Left (or right)*—Turn.
2. Forward.

At the last part of the first command, which is turn, the conductors turn to the left.

At the second command, which is forward, they re-enter upon the circle at the new hand.

All the other troopers follow exactly the direction of the conductors.

The squad is exercised in the circle and at the changes of hand *at a trot*, following the same principles.

In the circular march, particularly at a lively gait and upon a small circle, the instructor observes that the troopers preserve the same degree of inclination as their horses, and maintain themselves in the direction without permitting the shoulder or the haunch to be out of place.

When the instructor wishes to resume the exercise upon the right line, he takes care that the conductors are at opposite points of the circumference; and when they arrive on the track of the long sides, he commands:

FORWARD.

At this command the conductors straighten their horses and re-enter on the tracks, followed by the other troopers.

330.—(Pl. 59, *fig. A*). To re-unite the troopers in order to conduct them to the quarters, the instructor causes them to close to the distance of 2 feet; he then orders a change of direction in the breadth of the riding-house, at the moment the conductors are opposite to each other.

When the conductors, in the act of meeting each other, arrive towards the middle of the riding-house, the instructor commands: 1. *Left and right*—TURN. 2. FORWARD. The conductor of the front rank turns to the left, and the one of the rear rank to the right, the two columns thus re-unite, the troopers of the rear rank approaching to within one pace of those of the front.

The column having arrived in the yard of the quarters, the instructor commands:

1. FRONT.
2. HALT.

(Pl. 59, *fig. B*). At the command FRONT, the first trooper of each rank turns to the left and moves straight forward.

At the command HALT, the trooper of the front rank stops; also the trooper of the rear rank, when he finds himself at 2 feet from him of the front rank.

All the other troopers execute a *turn to the left* successively, when they are nearly opposite the place they are to occupy in the rank, and halt abreast of this rank.

To terminate the exercise, the instructor gives the command to dismount in two ranks, and to file off, as prescribed, Nos. 292 and 293.

SECOND PART.

Length of the stirrups.

331.—Having commenced the exercise, the instructor assures himself that the stirrups are properly adjusted.

They are of the proper length if, when the trooper raises himself on the stirrups, there is a space of 6 inches between the fork and the saddle.

Position of the foot in the stirrup.

332.—(Pl. 60). The stirrup should support only the weight of the leg; the foot ought to be inserted one-third of its length, the heel lower than the toe.

The stirrup should support only the weight of the leg: if the trooper bore too much upon the stirrups, his seat would be deranged as well as the position of the legs, and the justness of their action would be impaired.

The foot ought to be inserted one-third of its length: if the trooper did not insert the foot sufficiently far in the stirrup, he would risk losing them, particularly during the lively gaits. If the foot were inserted too far, the legs would not fall naturally.

The heel lower than the toe: that the foot may keep the stirrup without effort and without stiffness; that the play of the joint with the leg may remain free, and that the spur being further removed from the horse, there is less danger of its being improperly employed.

To turn to the right, or to the left by trooper, in marching.

333.—The instructor causes this movement to be executed as prescribed, No. 206, at the commands: 1. *Squad to the right;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD: observing that the troopers marching in two columns, the preparatory command ought to be given so as to command MARCH at the moment the conductors arrive opposite to the last trooper but one of the other column.

(Pl. 61, *fig A*). Immediately after the command FORWARD, the troopers move straight forward, preserving their gait and their direction, so that each one may find before him the interval and the place he is to occupy in the column on the opposite track.

In passing into the intervals, the legs should be kept near, to prevent the horse slackening his gait.

The instructor attaches much less importance to the uniformity of these movements, than to the manner in which each trooper conducts his horse.

To turn-about to the right, or to the left, the troopers marching on the same line.

334.—(Pl. 61, *fig. B*). The instructor causes these movements to be executed as prescribed, No. 307, always requiring more regularity.

To turn-about to the right, or to the left, the troopers marching in column.

335.—The instructor causes these movements to be executed as prescribed, No. 308.

In each column, the last trooper, who becomes the head of the column, should pay attention not to slacken the gait in making his movement, in order not to retard the others.

This principle is equally applicable to the troopers who take the head of the columns in re-entering upon the tracks.

To pass successively from the head to the rear of the column.

336.—To make the troopers masters of their horses, to force them to use both the reins and the legs; also, to accustom the horses to leaving each other, the instructor requires the troopers to pass frequently from the head to the rear of the column; each one, becoming in his turn conductor, regulates himself accordingly.

This movement is executed successively in the two columns, at a simple warning from the instructor, by two *right-about* (*or left-about*) *turns*.

The trooper designated to pass to the rear of the column, gathers his horse and executes the movement in advancing, so as not to retard those who are behind him. He holds the outer leg near, in order not to describe a semi-circle of more than six paces; he marches then parallel to the column, and when he has re-entered upon the track by a second turn, he closes to the distance of 4 feet from the last trooper.

The trooper who follows and who becomes conductor, should gather his horse and direct him with the outer rein and the inner leg, to prevent his following the horse which has left the column.

The instructor also requires the troopers to leave the column, without commencing at the head. In this case, he directs the troopers who follow the one designated, to close to the prescribed distance; or if he thinks proper, in order to habituate the troopers to holding in their horses, he causes the place of the absent trooper to continue vacant.

When the troopers have been thus misplaced, the instructor halts the squad, and directs each trooper to return to his place before passing to another movement.

Being halted, to commence the move at a trot.

337.—The troopers being in column upon the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. *Trot.*
3. MARCH.

At the command *trot*, gather the horse.

At the command MARCH, lower the wrists and close the legs progressively; as soon as the horse obeys, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

Marching at a trot, to halt.

338.—The troopers marching *at a trot*, and in column, upon the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.

At the command *column*, gather the horse.

At the command HALT, elevate the wrists by degrees, until the horse stops; and hold the legs always near, to keep him straight and to prevent his stepping back. The horse having obeyed, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

The instructor requires all the troopers to set off freely *at the trot*, at the command MARCH, and to stop all together without jostling, at the command HALT.

To pass from the trot to the trot-out, and from the trot-out to the trot.

339.—The troopers marching *at the trot*, and in column upon the long sides, the instructor commands:

TROT-OUT.

At this command, lower a little the wrists and close the legs progressively; as soon as the horse obeys, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

The gait being lengthened to a suitable degree, the instructor sees that the troopers keep their horses up to it.

He pays particular attention to the position of the troopers. He reminds them that it is in holding the body erect, having a light hand, the loins supple, and in allowing the thighs and legs to fall naturally, they can diminish the effect of the reactions of the horse, and conform more readily to all his motions.

To prevent the horses from over-reaching, it is necessary to raise the wrists and close more or less the legs.

The lengthened gait is executed only during one or two turns towards each hand; in continuing it longer, the horses lose their steadiness, and the equality of their gaits is destroyed.

340.—To pass from the *trot-out to the trot*, the instructor commands:

SLOW TROT.

At this command, elevate the wrists by degrees and close the legs, to prevent the horse from taking *the walk*; as soon as the horse obeys, replace the wrists and the legs by degrees.

To pass from the trot to the gallop.

341.—When the troopers have acquired some suppleness and confidence, and preserve at the trot, an easy and regular position, the instructor causes them to make a few turns at *the gallop*. He does not explain to them at first the mechanism of this gait, neither the means of assuring its regularity; he only requires that each trooper accommodates himself to the motions of his horse without losing his seat.

Before commencing this exercise, and when the rear rank arrives upon one of the short sides of the riding-house, it is formed, by causing the troopers to FRONT and HALT, as prescribed, No. 330, paying attention to make them move forward 6 paces from the track.

The troopers of the front rank continue to march, take between them the distance of 4 paces, pass *to the trot*, and commence successively *the gallop*, at the indication of the instructor, as follows:

On approaching the corner, lengthen *the trot*, and gather the horse, feeling slightly the left rein in order to keep back the left shoulder, and leave the right shoulder entirely free.

At the moment of passing the corner, close the legs equally but not suddenly. The horse having taken *the gallop*, hold a light hand and the legs near, to keep him at this gait.

After one or two turns at the most, the troopers pass from *the gallop to the trot*, and from *the trot to the walk*. The instructor makes them change hand in the breadth of the riding-house, and recommence the same exercise *to the left hand*. The troopers of the front rank are then formed as those of the rear rank, upon the other short side.

The troopers of the rear rank go through with the same exercise.

To passage to the right or to the left, the head to the wall.

342.—The two columns marching *at the walk* upon the long sides, the instructor causes to be executed the movement *squad to the right*, or *to the left*, as prescribed, No. 333; but he causes the troopers to halt when the horses reach the opposite track, their heads to the wall, and he commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *pass*.
2. MARCH.
3. *Squad*.
4. HALT.

(Pl. 62, *fig. A*). At the command *right-pass*, bear the shoulders of the horse to the right, in opening a little the right rein, and closing the right leg.

This movement is only preparatory; it indicates to the trooper that the shoulders of his horse should always commence the march, and precede the movement of the haunches.

At the command MARCH, open the right rein to incline the horse to the right, closing at the same time the left leg that the haunches may follow, without leaning the body to the left; make use of the left rein and the right leg to support the horse and moderate his movement.

After some steps upon the side, the instructor halts the squad.

At the command HALT, cause to cease insensibly the effect of the right rein and the left leg, employing the opposite rein and leg; straighten the horse and replace the wrists and legs by degrees.

To passage to the left, and to halt, employ the same principles and inverse means.

343.—The instructor causes this movement to be executed in the commencement by each man separately, and then by all at the same time. He explains to each one the means to be employed.

The trooper should hold his horse obliquely to the track, to render his movement more easy. He ought to commence this movement moderately, and look to the side towards which *he passes*, without inclining the body to the opposite side, which would derange his seat and constrain the movement of the horse.

The horse having obeyed the aids, the trooper should keep up the effect by gentle means.

If the horse turns from his oblique direction, the trooper should correct it by augmenting the effect of the left rein and leg.

If, on the contrary, the horse takes a position perpendicular to the wall, or if the haunches are in advance of the shoulders, the trooper replaces him obliquely to the right, in augmenting the effect of the right rein and leg.

If the horse steps too quickly to the side towards which the trooper *passes*, diminish the effect of the right rein and left leg, at the same time increasing that of the left rein and right leg.

If the horse moves forward against the wall, it is necessary to diminish the effect of the legs, and increase that of the hands, in yielding and checking the horse alternately.

If, on the contrary, he steps back, it is necessary to increase the effect of the legs and diminish that of the hands, inclining always the shoulders of the horse to the side towards which he passes;

for it is generally the constraint that he experiences when the movement of the shoulders does not precede that of the haunches, which causes him to back.

To passage to the right or to the left, being in column.

344.—(Pl. 62, *fig. B*). After having executed the passages, the head to the wall, the troopers having returned to the track, and marching *to the right hand* or *to the left hand*, the instructor orders a change of direction in the length of the riding-house; and when the two columns are by the side of each other, he halts them and causes them to execute *passage to the right* (or *to the left*).

When the troopers have nearly arrived at the track, the instructor halts them again.

The horses being quieted, he orders the passage to the left, and each trooper returns to the place he occupied before halting, in the middle of the riding-house.

When the troopers have reached the track, the instructor may, if he thinks proper, cause them to march in column upon this same track, in order not to keep the horses too long at the movement of *passing*.

345.—When the troopers have *passed*, *the head to the wall*, the instructor causes them sometimes *to rein back* and to cease reining back, as prescribed, No. 290.

346.—During the last days of this lesson, the instructor requires, from time to time, the reins to be crossed in the left hand, so that the troopers, conducting their horses with this hand alone, may be somewhat prepared for the exercises in the curb-bridle; he observes that each trooper keeps himself square upon the horse.

347.—To terminate the lesson and return to the quarters, the instructor conforms to what is prescribed, No. 330.

THIRD LESSON.

1ST PART.

Position of the bridle-hand.
To adjust the reins.
To take the snaffle in the right hand.
To drop the snaffle.
The principal movements of the bridle-hand.
To gather the horse.
To march.
To halt.

2D PART.

Principles of the gallop.
Exercise at the gallop upon right lines.
Exercise at the gallop on the circle.

To turn to the right.

To turn to the left.

To turn-about to the right.

To turn-about to the left.

To make a quarter-turn to the right.

To make a quarter-turn to the left.

FROM A HALT.

To rein-back, and to cease reining back.

Exercise of the 2d lesson with the curb-bridle.

To take the snaffle in the left hand.

To drop the snaffle.

To passage to the right or to the left.

FIRST PART.

348.—The same number of troopers are united as for the second lesson. Their dress is also the same.

The horses are saddled and in both curb and snaffle. In all other respects conform to what is prescribed, No. 311, and following.

The troopers are conducted to the riding-house as prescribed, No. 316. The first time they exercise in this lesson, they conduct their horses to the riding-house with the snaffle, which is held in the right hand, the reins of the curb in the left hand.

In entering the riding-house the instructor conforms to what is prescribed, No. 317, and when the two columns are upon the long sides, and exactly opposite, he commands: 1. *Squad to the right* (*or to the left*); 2. MARCH; 3. HALT.

He explains then the position of the bridle-hand.

Position of the bridle-hand.

349.—(Pl. 60). The reins with their slide in the left hand, the little finger between the reins, the other fingers well closed, and the thumb upon the second joint of the first finger; the elbow slightly detached from the body, the hand 4 inches above the pommel of the saddle, the fingers 6 inches from, and turned towards the body; the little finger a little nearer the body than the upper part of the wrist, the right hand at the side.

To adjust the reins.

350.—The instructor commands:

Adjust—REINS.

2 *times*.

1. At the first part of the command, which is *adjust*, seize the reins with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, above and near the left thumb; raise them perpendicularly, slipping the right hand up to the button; the other fingers open, the nails to the front, the elbow 6 inches lower than the hand; half open the fingers of the left hand, the thumb elevated in order to equalize the reins; bear lightly on the bit, and hold the legs near.

2. At the last part of the command, which is REINS, close the left hand; let fall the reins and the right hand to the right side, and relax the legs.

To take the snaffle in the right hand.

351.—The instructor commands:

Snaffle—IN RIGHT HAND.

1 *time*.

At the last part of the command, which is IN RIGHT HAND, grasp the snaffle at the middle of the reins, with the four fingers of the right hand, the nails downward, without lowering the body; hold the reins of the snaffle over those of the curb, and lower the left hand so as not to bear upon the bit.

352.—In using alternately the curb and snaffle, the trooper relieves the bars of the horse's mouth; he should never use both at the same time.

The troopers are required to take the snaffle in the right hand during the commencement of the exercise in the curb-bridle, in order to make the change of position of the rider less abrupt, and to bring up his right side, which is apt to remain in rear.

To drop the snaffle.

353.—The instructor commands:

Drop—SNAFFLE.

At the last part of the command, which is SNAFFLE, replace the left hand, and let fall the reins of the snaffle so that they will be under those of the curb, the right hand to the side.

The principal movements of the bridle-hand.

354.—In raising slightly the hand and drawing it in towards the body, the trooper gathers his horse; in raising it still more, the gait is made slower. By increasing the effect of the hand, the horse is stopped; if increased still more, the horse is reined back.

In lowering slightly the hand, the horse is at liberty to move forward.

In carrying the hand forward and to the right, the horse is turned to the right.

In carrying the hand forward and to the left, the horse is turned to the left.

As soon as the horse obeys, the bridle-hand resumes its original position.

In all the movements of the hand, the arm should act freely, without communicating constraint to the shoulder or body; the effect of the curb being more powerful than that of the snaffle, it should be used progressively, particularly in stopping and reining back.

The instructor causes the following movements to be executed, by the commands prescribed in the first lesson.

To gather the horse.

355.—Elevate slightly the hand, drawing it at the same time towards the body, and close the legs.

To march.

356.—Lower slightly the hand, the wrist always opposite the middle of the body, and close the legs progressively. As soon as the horse obeys, replace the hand and legs by degrees.

To halt.

357.—The trooper braces himself in the saddle; elevate the hand by degrees in drawing it in towards the body, and close the legs to keep the horse straight and prevent him from stepping back. As soon as the horse obeys, replace the hand and the legs by degrees.

To turn to the right.

358.—Carry the hand forward and to the right, according to the sensibility of the horse; close the right leg, the left leg held near to sustain him. The movement being nearly finished, replace the hand and the legs by degrees.

To turn to the left.

359.—Carry the hand forward and to the left, according to the sensibility of the horse; close the left leg, the right leg held near to sustain him. The movement being nearly finished, replace the hand and legs by degrees.

To turn-about to the right and to the left.

360.—The same principles as prescribed to execute a turn to the right, or to the left, observing to pass over a semi-circle.

To make a quarter-turn to the right, and to the left

361.—The same principles as prescribed to execute a turn to the right, or to the left, observing that the movement of the hand does not require the horse to do more than make a quarter-turn to the right, or to the left.

To rein back, and to cease reining back.

362.—The same principles as prescribed for the halt, observing as soon as the horse obeys, to lower and raise the hand alternately, that the movement may be regular.

To cease reining back, relax the effect of the hand and close the legs; as soon as the horse obeys, replace the hand and the legs by degrees.

363.—The instructor does not require these different movements to be executed simultaneously, but observes particularly the manner in which each trooper employs his bridle-hand. He always rectifies its position before passing from one movement to another.

Exercise of the 2d lesson with the curb-bridle.

364.—When the troopers begin to understand the movements of the bridle-hand, the instructor causes them to march upon the track, first *at the walk*, and then *at the trot*; he requires the squad frequently to halt, to move off, to change direction, and to execute successively the different movements of the second lesson, observing that each trooper makes an exact application of the principles prescribed when at a halt.

The habitual fault with the troopers being to carry the left hand forward, and to throw back the right shoulder, the instructor is particular in requiring them to keep the hand above the pommel of the saddle without deranging the position of the body.

To take the snaffle in the left hand.

365.—The instructor commands:

Snaffle—In left hand.

1 *time*.

At the last part of the command, which is in left hand, pass the two first fingers of the left hand, the nails under, in the reins of the snaffle, and draw in the hand towards the body until the reins of the curb-bridle cease to act upon the bit.

To drop the snaffle.

366.—The instructor commands:

Drop—SNAFFLE.
1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is SNAFFLE, let go the snaffle without inclining the body, and retake the position of the bridle-hand, at the same time adjusting the reins.

The instructor does not cause the snaffle to be taken in the left hand until the troopers have acquired the habit of conducting their horses with the curb-bridle.

To passage to the right, or to the left.

367.—The instructor causes the squad to passage to the right, or to the left, the head to the wall and in column, conforming to the principles prescribed, Nos. 342, 343, and 344.

To passage to the right, bear the shoulders of the horse to the right, by inclining the hand forward and to the right; close the left leg that the haunches may follow, keep the right leg near, to sustain the horse.

In order to cease passaging, straighten the horse, hold the right leg near, and replace the hand and the legs by degrees.

To passage to the left, and to cease passaging, employ the same principles but inverse means.

SECOND PART.

Principles of the gallop.

368.—(Pl. 63, *fig. A*). A horse gallops on the right foot, when the right fore and hind-leg move in advance of the left fore and hind-leg. This gait is generally divided into three distinct times or treads. The 1st time is marked by the left hind-foot which reaches the ground first; the 2d by the left fore and right hind-foot which touch at the same instant, and the 3d by the right fore-foot.

(Pl. 64, *fig. A*). A horse gallops on the left foot when the left fore and hind-leg move in advance of the right fore and hind-leg. In this case the right hind-foot first reaches the ground, then the right fore and left hind-foot, and lastly the left fore-foot.

A horse gallops true when he gallops on the right foot, in exercising or turning to the right hand, and on the left foot, in exercising or turning to the left hand.

A horse gallops false when he gallops on the left foot, in exercising or turning to the right hand, and on the right foot, in exercising or turning to the left hand.

A horse is "disunited" when he gallops with the near fore-leg followed by the off hind-leg, or with the off fore-leg followed by the near hind-leg.

When the horse gallops on the right foot, the trooper experiences in his position a sensible movement from right to left.

When the horse gallops on the left foot, the trooper experiences a sensible movement in his position from left to right.

When the horse is disunited, the trooper experiences in his position irregular movements; the centre of gravity of the horse is deranged and his strength impaired.

Exercise at the gallop upon right lines.

369.—When the troopers preserve in the second lesson their proper position at the gallop, they are taught to move off on a straight line, to either hand.

After the troopers of the rear rank are formed, as prescribed, No. 341, the instructor causes the men of the front rank to take the distance of 4 paces from each other; these troopers marching *at the trot*, and *to the right hand* upon one of the long sides, the instructor commands:

1. *Gallop.*
2. MARCH.

At the command GALLOP, gather the horse and keep him perfectly straight.

At the command MARCH, carry the hand slightly forward and to the left, to enable the right shoulder to move in advance of the left, and close the legs behind the girths in order to urge the horse forward, causing him to feel lightly the effect of the left leg. The horse having obeyed, hold a light hand and the legs near, to keep him at his gait.

370.—The instructor requires the troopers to be perfectly calm, to conduct their horses with mildness, and particularly to preserve a light hand that the gallop may be free and regular.

During the first days of the exercise *at the gallop*, the troopers are required to take the reins of the snaffle in the right hand, in order to calm their horses; this is discontinued when they have acquired the habit of managing them with the curb-bridle alone.

To preserve the movement of the horse true, it is necessary for the trooper to accommodate himself to all his motions, particularly in passing the corners, where the slightest derangement in the seat would render the action of the horse irregular.

When a horse gallops false, or is disunited, the trooper is ordered to take the trot and pass to the rear of the column, taking care not to interfere with those who follow. When he arrives at the rear he resumes *the gallop*, and the instructor explains to him again the means to be employed to keep the horse true.

371.—The troopers are permitted to make only a turn or two *at the gallop* to each hand, and always required to pass *to the trot* in order to change hand.

When the horses have become quiet, and the troopers begin to manage them well, the distance between them is gradually diminished to 4 feet.

The rear rank is carried through the same exercise, and then both ranks at the same time.

Exercise at the gallop on the circle.

372.—When the troopers have been sufficiently exercised *at the gallop* upon straight lines, the instructor causes them to make a few turns on the circle, following the principles prescribed, Nos. 326 and 327.

This exercise is commenced on very large circles; the diameter is diminished as the troopers become more skilful.

373.—To terminate the lesson, and return to the quarters, conform to what is prescribed, No. 330.

FOURTH LESSON.

1ST PART.

Exercise of the 3d lesson, with the sabre only.

Manual of arms, at a halt.

To load the carbine.

To load the pistol.

To fire the carbine.

To fire the pistol.

Inspection of arms.

Sabre and lance exercise, at a halt.

2D PART.

Exercise of the 3d lesson, with all the arms.

Manual of arms in marching.

Sabre and the lance exercise, at all gaits.

To leap the ditch and the bar.

Individual charge.

Target practice.

FIRST PART.

374.—The same number of troopers compose the squad as for the third lesson; their dress is also the same; they have their arms.

The instructor is mounted. He is assisted by two assistant-instructors.

These two assistant-instructors, also mounted, are armed like the troopers, in order to execute the manual of arms, as given in detail by the instructor.

Exercise of the 3d lesson, with the sabre only.

375.—The first days of the fourth lesson are employed in repeating all the movements of the third, the troopers being armed with the sabre only. The troopers are then furnished with all the arms. They are required to mount in executing the entire detail, prescribed, No. 268. Before commencing the manual of arms, a few movements *at the walk* and *the trot* are executed, in order to calm the horses; during the remainder of the lesson, the exercise at a halt is interrupted by movements at the different gaits. The instructor requires them to be executed with the greatest regularity, so that the troopers, in learning to manage their arms, perfect themselves at the same time in conducting their horses.

Manual of arms at a halt.

(Dragoons, Chasseurs, and Hussars.)

376.—The troopers of the front rank are formed by the commands FRONT and HALT, as prescribed, No. 330.

The rear rank is then formed on the left of the front, by a similar movement. Each assistant-instructor places himself 6 paces in front of the centre of his rank, and facing it.

To put the carbine in the boot, the instructor commands:

Unsling—CARBINE.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, seize the arm at the small of the stock with the right hand, elevate it, seize it with the left hand at the lower band; turn the left wrist in carrying it towards the head of the horse, pass the butt to the left, between the reins and the body, the guard to the left, the muzzle inclined to the right; disengage the swivel from the rings with the right hand, repass the butt to the right, between the reins and the body; seize the arm at the small of the stock with the right hand, letting go with the left hand, and place the butt upon the thigh, the muzzle elevated.

2. Lower the piece with the right hand, place the muzzle in the boot, pass the gun-strap twice around the small of the stock, buckle it with the right hand, at the same time supporting the butt with the left, and adjust the reins.

377.—To disengage the carbine from the boot and sling it, the instructor commands:

Sling—CARBINE.

1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, unbuckle the gun-strap with the right hand, supporting the butt with the left hand; seize the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand, the nails under, disengage it from the boot, elevate it, seize it with the left hand at the lower band; turn the left wrist in carrying it towards the head of the horse; pass the butt to the left between the reins and the body, the guard to the left, the muzzle inclined to the right; take the swivel with the right hand, engage it in the rings; repass the butt to the right, between the reins and the body, seize the arm at the small of the stock with the right hand, letting go with the left, and place the butt upon the thigh, the muzzle elevated.

2. Lower the muzzle of the carbine, cast the butt to the rear, and adjust the reins.

If the carbine is not to be used again, the instructor requires the trooper to pass the swivel strap around the small of the stock, the buckle on the outside.

DRAW—SABRE.

2 times.

378.—1. At the first part of the command, which is DRAW, incline slightly the head to the left, carry the right hand above the reins, engage the wrist in the sword-knot; seize the gripe, disengage the blade 6 inches from the scabbard, and turn the head to the front.

2. At the last part of the command, which is

SABRE, draw quickly the sabre, raising the arm to its full length; hold the sabre in this position an instant, then carry it to the right shoulder, the back of the blade supported against the hollow of the shoulder, the wrist upon the top of the thigh, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

Present—SABRE.

1 *time.*

379.—At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the sabre forward, the thumb opposite to and 6 inches from the neck, the blade perpendicular, the edge to the left, the thumb along the right side of the gripe, the little finger joined to the other three.

Carry—SABRE.

1 *time.*

370.—At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, replace the sabre, the back of the blade supported against the hollow of the shoulder, the wrist upon the upper part of the thigh, the little finger outside of the gripe.

RETURN—SABRE.

2 *times.*

381.—1. At the first part of the command, which is RETURN, execute the movement of *present-sabre.*

2. At the last part of the command, which is

SABRE, carry the wrist opposite to, and 6 inches from the left shoulder, lower the blade in passing it near the left arm, the point to the rear; incline the head slightly to the left, and fix the eyes upon the mouth of the scabbard; return the blade, disengage the wrist from the sword-knot, turn the head to the front, and adjust the reins.

(Lancers).

382.—The instructor commands:

Carry—LANCES.

As prescribed No. 147.

383.—*Rest*—LANCES.

As prescribed, No. 146.

384.—The lancers are exercised, like all other troopers, at the manual of the sabre.

To load the carbine.

(Dragoons, Chasseurs, aud Hussars).

385.—The instructor commands:

Advance—CARBINE.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, seize the carbine at the small of the stock with the right hand, elevate it and place the butt upon the thigh, the muzzle elevated, and the upper band opposite to the right shoulder.

386.—The instructor commands: *Load in ten times.*

1. LOAD.

At this command, place the carbine in the left hand, which seizes it below the lower band, the thumb along the stock, under the swivel-bar, the muzzle a little elevated and directed to the left; half-cock, remove the old cap if there be one, and carry the hand to the cap-box.

2. PRIME.
3. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.
4. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.
} As prescribed, Nos. 56, 57, and 58.
5. *Cast*—ABOUT.

At the last part of the command, which is ABOUT, turn the left wrist, advancing it towards the head of the horse; pass the butt to the left, between the reins and the body, in front of the holsters, the swivel-bar towards the body, the muzzle inclined to the right; seize the barrel of the piece 1 inch from the muzzle, with the two last fingers of the right hand, always holding the cartridge with the thumb and two first fingers.

6. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.
7. *Draw*—RAMROD.
8. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.
9. *Return*—RAMROD.
} As prescribed, Nos. 60, 61, 62, and 63.
10. *Advance*—CARBINE.

At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, turn again the left wrist, moving it towards the head of the horse; pass the butt to the right, between the reins and the body, seize the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand, letting go with the left, and come to the *advance-carbine.**

387.—The instructor commands:

Drop—CARBINE.
1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is CAR-

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* To load Hall's carbine, the instructor commands:

Advance—CARBINE.
1 *time.*

The instructor commands: *Load in* 5 *times.*

1. LOAD.

At this command, seize the carbine with the left hand at the lower band, pass the butt to the left, between the reins and the body, the barrel to the right, the muzzle inclined towards the head of the horse on the right, the small of the stock against the thigh; spring open the chamber with the right hand, and carry the hand to the cartridge-box and open it.

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

As in 2d time of loading on foot.

BINE, lower the muzzle of the carbine, and cast the butt to the rear.

To load the pistol.

(Cuirassiers, Dragoons, Chasseurs, and Hussars).

388.—The instructor commands:

Draw—PISTOL.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is PISTOL, pass the right hand under the reins, draw the pistol from its holster, elevate it, the guard to the front, the wrist at the height of, and 6 inches from the right shoulder, the first finger extended on the guard.

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3. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

As in 3d time of loading on foot.

4. PRIME.
1 *time.*

Fix the cap and let down the cock.

5. *Advance*—CARBINE.
1 *time,* 2 *motions.*

Turn again the butt to the right, between the reins and the body, seize the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand, and come to the *advance-carbine.*

389.—The instructor commands: *Load in* 10 *times.*

1. LOAD.

At this command place the pistol in the left hand, the guard slightly turned out, the little finger touching the feather spring, the thumb upon the barrel, the muzzle slightly elevated and directed to the left, the right thumb against the pan-steel above the flint, the fingers closed.

2. *Open*—PAN.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is PAN, open the pan by pushing forcibly against the steel with the right thumb, and resisting with the left hand; carry the right hand to the cartridge-box and open it.

3. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

As prescribed for the carbine.

4. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, tear the cartridge to the powder, holding it near the opening, between the thumb and the two first fingers; then bring it down and place it vertically against the pan, the palm of the hand towards the body.

5. Prime.

1 time, 2 motions.

1. At the command PRIME, lower the head, cast the eye upon the pan, fill it with powder, pinch the cartridge near the opening with the thumb and two first fingers; raise the head, and place the right hand behind the pan-steel, the two last fingers resting against it.

2. Shut the pan with the two last fingers, resisting with the left hand, the two first fingers and thumb still holding the cartridge; seize the small of the stock with the two last fingers and the palm of the hand.

6. *Cast*—About.

At the last part of the command, which is ABOUT, turn the left wrist, pass the butt to the left between the reins and the body, the lock to the front, the barrel inclined to the right; seize it with the two last fingers of the right hand, at 1 inch from the muzzle, always holding the cartridge with the thumb and two first fingers.

7. *Charge*—Cartridge. } As prescribed for
8. *Draw*—Ramrod. } the carbine.
9. *Ram*—Cartridge.

At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, ram twice, draw out the ramrod, take it by the middle, return it in forcing it down with the hand; repass the butt between the reins and the body, and seize the pistol with the right hand at the small of the stock.

10. *Raise*—PISTOL.

At the last part of the command, which is PISTOL, raise the pistol with the right hand, letting go with the left, the guard to the front, the wrist at the height of, and 6 inches from the right shoulder, the first finger extended under the guard.

390.—The instructor commands:

Return—PISTOL.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is PISTOL, lower the muzzle of the pistol and return it to the holster, passing it under the reins.

391.—When the troopers understand the method of loading the carbine and pistol by the separate commands, they are required to execute *the load at will;* for this purpose, after having come to *the advance carbine*, or *draw pistol*, the instructor commands: *Load at will.*

LOAD.

At this command, the troopers load, without regard to each other, taking care to stop after loading at the position *advance carbine*, or *raise pistol*, and to wait for the command of the instructor to return the arm.

To fire the carbine.

392.—The instructor commands:

Advance—CARBINE.

As prescribed, No. 385.

READY.

1 *time.*

At this command, let fall the carbine in the left hand, the muzzle elevated and directed to the left; place the thumb on the head of the cock, the first finger upon the guard, the others behind it; cock the carbine with the right thumb, and return to the *advance carbine.*

AIM.

1 *time.*

393.—At this command, carry the butt to the shoulder with the right hand, moving the left hand towards the head of the horse; support the carbine with the thumb and first finger of this hand at the lower band, the others closed in order to hold the reins without slackening them; place the first finger of the right hand upon the trigger, and aim at the height of a man's waist.

FIRE.

1 *time.*

394.—At the command FIRE, press the first finger against the trigger, and fire without deranging the position of the carbine; return then to the position of the first time in loading, No. 386, the thumb of the right hand upon the cock, the first finger upon the trigger.

Advance—CARBINE.

1 *time.*

395.—At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, come to the position of *advance carbine.*

Drop—CARBINE.

As prescribed, No. 387.

To fire the pistol.

396.—The instructor commands:

Draw—PISTOL.

As prescribed, No. 388.

READY.

1 *time.*

At this command, place the pistol in the left hand, the muzzle elevated and directed to the left, cock and *raise pistol.*

AIM.

1 *time.*

397.—At the command AIM, lower the pistol, the arm half extended; place the first finger upon the trigger, the guard a little inclined to the right, the muzzle directed to the height of a man's waist.

FIRE.

1 *time.*

398.—At the command FIRE, press the first finger upon the trigger, and fire without deranging the position of the pistol; return then to the position of the first time in loading, No. 389, the right thumb upon the cock, the first finger upon the trigger.

Raise—PISTOL.

1 *time.*

399.—At the last part of the command, which is PISTOL, half cock the pistol, shut the pan, and return to the position of *raise pistol.*

Return—PISTOL.

As prescribed, No. 390.

400.—If, after having fired the carbine, or pistol, the instructor wishes the squad to reload, he commands:

LOAD.

At this command, execute the load at will, and take the position of *advance carbine*, or *raise pistol;* be in readiness either to cock the arm or replace it at the command of the instructor.

Inspection of arms.

(Dragoons, Chasseurs, and Hussars).

401.—The instructor commands:

Inspection—(*of*) CARBINE.
1 *time*, 5 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, take the position of *advance carbine*.

2. Place the carbine in the left hand, pass it to the left, as prescribed at the fifth time in loading, draw the ramrod, as prescribed at the seventh time in loading, let it slide into the barrel, and carry the right hand to the side.

3. With the right hand raise the ramrod half its length, the arm half extended, let it fall again into the barrel, and carry the right hand to the side.

4. Return the ramrod, and take the position of *advance carbine*.

5. Drop the carbine.*

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* With Hall's carbine the inspector commands:

Inspection—(*of*) CARBINE.
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. Spring open the chamber with the thumb of the right hand; seize the small of the stock with the right hand, and place the butt upon the right thigh, the barrel to the right, the muzzle inclined to the front.

2. Drop the carbine, and shut the chamber with the thumb of the right hand.

(Lancers).

402.—The instructor commands:

Inspection—(*of*) LANCES.

1 *time*, 4 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, carry the lance.
2. Charge lance, as prescribed, No. 148.
3. Turn the wrist, the nails downward, in order to show the other side of the blade.
4. Take the position of rest lance, prescribed, No. 146.

(Cuirassiers, Dragoons, Chasseurs, Hussars, and Lancers).

403.—The instructor commands:

Inspection—(*of*) PISTOL.

1 *time*, 5 *motions*.

. At the last part of the command, which is PISTOL, draw pistol.

2. Place the pistol in the left hand, which holds it perpendicularly at the small of the stock, the lock to the front; draw the ramrod, put it in the barrel, and replace the right hand at the side.
3. With the right hand raise the ramrod half its length, let it fall again into the barrel, and carry the right hand to the side.
4. Draw the ramrod from the barrel, return it,

forcing it down with the palm of the right hand; and take the position of *raise pistol.*

5. Return pistol.

404.—The instructor commands:

Inspection—(*of*) SABRE.

1 *time*, 7 *motions.*

1. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, execute the first time of *draw sabre.*
2. Execute the second time of *draw sabre.*
3. Present the sabre.
4. Turn in the wrist, in order to show the other side of the blade.
5. Carry the sabre to the shoulder,
6. Execute the first time of *return sabre.*
7. Execute the second time of *return sabre.*

405.—When the troopers execute correctly the inspection of arms, they are exercised at it without detail, at the command:

Inspection—(*of*) ARMS.

At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the trooper (*dragoons*, *chasseurs*, and *hussars*), take the position of *advance carbine*, passes the carbine to the left, and draws the ramrod. When the instructor arrives opposite, the trooper raises the ramrod, lets it fall again into the barrel, and as soon as the instructor is at the distance of two troopers from him, he returns the ramrod, takes the position of *advance carbine*, drops the carbine, *draws the pistol*, passes it into the left hand, and puts the ramrod in the barrel.* When the instructor arrives opposite, he raises the ramrod, lets it fall into the barrel, and as he is passed by two troopers, he returns the ramrod, takes the position of *raise pistol*, returns it to the holster, and draws the sabre. When the instructor arrives opposite, the trooper presents the sabre, shows the other side of the blade, and as soon as he is passed by two troopers, he carries the sabre, returns it, covers the holsters, and adjusts the reins.

(Lancers). At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the lancer carries the lance, then comes to the position of *charge lance*. When the instructor arrives opposite, he turns the wrist in order to show the other side of the blade. As soon as the instructor has passed him by two troopers, he carries and rests the lance, takes the position of *draw pistol*, and performs the remainder of the movement as prescribed above.

(Cuirassiers). At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the cuirassier executes what is prescribed at the inspection of the pistol and the sabre.

406.—While the troopers are formed in one rank, the instructor causes them to leave the rank indiscriminately, at a simple notice from him. This exercise is repeated as often as he thinks necessary, to habituate the horses to leaving the ranks without difficulty.

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* (With Hall's carbine, at the word ARMS, execute the 1st motion of *inspection of carbine*; after the inspector has passed by two troopers, execute the 2d motion of inspection of carbine).

The trooper designated gathers his horse, and urges him forward with mildness, observing not to startle him.

Sabre and lance exercise, at a halt.

407.—The troopers marching *at a walk* in two columns, the instructor causes them to take the distance of two paces one from the other, and when the two columns are upon the long sides, he commands: 1. *Squad to the right* (*or to the left*); 2. March; 3. Halt. He causes them then to execute at a halt the sabre exercise, as taught *on foot*.

For the lance exercise, the lancers, before turning *to the right*, or *to the left*, should take the distance of 4 paces.

For the exercise at a halt, the instructor employs only the time necessary to make the troopers comprehend the details; the 2d part of the lesson being employed to execute these movements when marching. (This observation does not apply to the *inspection of arms*, which is always executed at a halt).

SECOND PART.

409.—The troopers, besides the arms, have on the helmet, or schakos, and the cuirassiers the cuirass; the horses are fully equipped.

Exercise of the 3d lesson with all the arms.

410.—The instructor commences this second part, by causing the troopers, having all the arms, to execute the movements of the third lesson at the different gaits.

He observes that the weight and motion of the arms do not cause them to lose the regularity of their position.

When the troopers have acquired the habit of exercising with the sabre on, and the carbine slung, they are taught to make use of their arms in marching.

Manual of arms, in marching.

411.—The troopers are required to *draw sabre*, and to *return sabre*, while marching in column *at a walk*.

The instructor observes that neither the seat, nor the position of the bridle-hand is deranged. He also requires the troopers to keep the legs near, in order to prevent the horses from slackening the gait. When the troopers have the sabre drawn, the instructor observes that they do not throw back the right shoulder.

As the troopers become more skilful, they are required to *draw sabre*, in marching first *at the trot*, and then *at the gallop*. They also take the position of the first motion of *in tierce point*, and *front cut*, in marching at the different gaits.

The troopers are taught to take the position of the sabre for the *charge*, as front rank and as rear rank. For this purpose the instructor commands:

As front rank—Raise sabre.

1 *time*.

At the last part of the command, which is sabre, take the position of *in tierce point*.

The instructor then causes the sabre to be carried, and commands:

As rear rank—RAISE SABRE.

1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, take the position of the first motion of *front cut*.

These movements are executed successively at the different gaits.

The sabres are returned in marching *at a walk;* for this purpose the troopers are directed to support the back of the blade against the left arm, until the point has entered the scabbard.

The troopers are exercised, *sabres drawn*, in turning *to the right*, and *to the left at the trot*, and *at the gallop*, and *to the right-about*, and *left-about*, at the trot only.

412.—The troopers marching in column *at a walk*, the instructor causes them to execute the *load at will* of the carbine and pistol. The instructor observes that they execute all the times, and at the same time conduct their horses with regularity.

Sabre and lance exercise at all gaits.

413.—The troopers execute progressively, at the different gaits, the exercise of the sabre and the lance, taking care to preserve between each other the distance fixed in No. 407.

To leap the ditch and the bar.

414.—For this exercise, the width of the ditch should be from 3 to 5 feet, and the height of the bar from 1 to 3 feet.

The width and height of each are increased as the troopers and horses become more habituated to leaping.

The instructor forms the squad in one rank, 30 paces in rear of the obstacle.

At the warning of the instructor, each trooper moves off *at a walk*, directs his march towards the obstacle, and at a third of the way commences *the trot*.

To leap the ditch.

415.—On arriving near the ditch, give the hand and close the legs, to force the horse to make the leap. The moment he reaches the ground, raise slightly the hand in order to sustain him.

To leap the bar.

416.—On arriving near the bar, rein up the horse slightly, and close the legs. At the moment of making the leap, give the hand, and elevate it slightly as soon as he reaches the ground on the other side.

The trooper, in leaping, should cling to the horse with the thighs and calves of the legs, taking care to lean a little forward as the horse is in the act of springing, and to seat himself well by leaning to the rear at the moment the horse reaches the ground.

417.—Each trooper, after having made the leap, continues to move *at the trot*, and takes his place in the rank which is formed 30 paces beyond the obstacle, taking care to pass *to the walk* just before halting.

During the first days of this exercise, the troopers leap without arms; the instructor causes them to take the snaffle in the right hand.

When the troopers have leaped without arms, they repeat the same exercise with arms, and finally with the sabre drawn.

The horses employed in the *school of the trooper*, should be trained and accustomed to leaping. If, however, a horse refuses to leap, the instructor aids the trooper with the whip, as prescribed, Title 1st, article 8.

Individual charge.

418.—(Pl. 65). To exercise the troopers at the charge, they are conducted to the extremity of a ground, which presents a course of sufficient extent without obstacle. There they are formed in one rank, as prescribed No. 376, and required to draw the sabre.

A corporal is placed 80 paces in front of the right of the troopers; an assistant instructor 80 paces in front of this corporal; another corporal 60 paces farther; finally, a third corporal 20 paces farther marks the extremity of the course, and serves as the point of direction for the trooper of the right.

The second assistant-instructor remains at the point of departure, to see that the troopers move off one after another, and repeat to them what they are required to do. The instructor goes to the point where the troopers are to reform after having charged, and faces the squad.

To execute well the charge, the troopers should be careful to march straight forward, not to change the gait before arriving at the points indicated, and to observe particularly at each increase or diminution of the gait, the prescribed gradation, Each trooper marches 20 paces, and takes *the trot*.

On arriving at the first corporal, he passes *to the gallop*.

When he reaches the assistant-instructor, the latter commands:

CHARGE.

At this command, quicken the gallop, keeping the horse at the same time under proper control; bear upon the stirrups, and take the position of *as front rank*—RAISE SABRE. (Lancer), CHARGE-LANCE.

Abreast of the second corporal, the trooper retakes *the trot* and *carries the sabre*. (Lancer), *carry the lance*.

At 10 paces from the third corporal, he takes *the walk*, and halts abreast of him.

All the other troopers execute successively the same movement, the assistant-instructor causing each one to set off when the trooper who precedes him has halted. Each trooper takes for his point of direction the place he is to occupy in the rank, and places himself on the left of the troopers already formed.

419.—The first charge being completed, the instructor breaks the squad *by file to the right*, and reforms it *facing to the rear*, by the commands FRONT and HALT, so that the left trooper will find himself in the direction of the corporals, who mark the points for the changes of gait.

The troopers then charge in the opposite direction, after having placed in like manner the assistant-instructors and corporals.

At the command CHARGE, the troopers now take the position *as rear rank*—RAISE SABRE. (Lancer: the lance carried and disengaged from the boot).

420.—The charge should be executed only twice the same day. It usually terminates the exercise; after executing it the squad marches *at a walk* a sufficient time to enable the horses to become calm before entering the stables.

Target practice.

421.—For the target practice on horseback, the target should be 8 feet high and 3 feet broad, the proportions of a man mounted. At 5 feet of its height, it is marked with a black band 3 inches wide. This band is struck when the pieces are properly aimed.

The troopers are formed in one rank, 300 paces from, and opposite the target.

A stake is planted in the direction from the squad to the target, to indicate the distance from which the troopers are to fire.

The carbine is first fired at 50 paces, and the pistol at 10. As the troopers become more habituated to the target practice, the stake is progressively removed from the target, until at the distance of 100 paces for the carbine, and 30 for the pistol.

After the carbines are loaded, the instructor gives the following instructions:

Whenever a trooper *fires with the carbine*, he halts, facing the object at which he is to fire, and places his horse in such a direction that the piece is directed between the shoulder and the left ear.

To give troopers the habit of placing themselves promptly to fire upon objects placed in front, and upon their left or right, they are required to execute the movements hereinafter detailed.

1. The trooper designated leaves the rank, takes the p

sition of *advance-carbine*, and marches straight to the stake. Having reached it, he halts, cocks his carbine, fires, moves forward, and after taking a few steps, turns-about; he returns, loading his piece at the same time, passes by the rear, and places himself on the left of the rank.

2. The trooper designated leaves the rank, takes the position of *advance-carbine*, turns to the left, then to the right, and marches straight forward until he arrives abreast of the stake. There he turns to the right and directs himself upon the stake; when he is near it, he turns to the left, halts, cocks his carbine, aims, and fires; he then turns to the right, and in loading his piece places himself on the left of the rank, passing by the rear.

3. The trooper designated leaves the rank, takes the position of *advance-carbine*, turns to the right, then to the left, and marches straight forward until he arrives abreast of the stake. There he turns to the left, and directs himself upon the stake; when he is near it he turns to the right, halts, cocks his piece, aims, and fires; he then turns to the left, and in loading his piece places himself on the left of the rank, passing by the rear.

The troopers having executed these movements correctly *at the walk*, are exercised in them *at the trot* and at the *gallop*.

After the troopers have been exercised in firing the pistol at a halt, the instructor gives them the following instructions.

To fire the pistol in marching, the troopers should not halt, neither change the direction or gait.

To fire to the front, the trooper designated leaves the rank, *draws the pistol*, and cocks it. Having arrived abreast of the point from which he is to fire, he aims, fires, marches on a few steps, turns-about, and places himself on the left of the rank, at the same time loading his pistol.

To fire to the right or to the left, the trooper executes the 3d or 2d movement indicated for the carbine, except that he does not halt, neither faces the target, but fires without changing his direction.

To fire to the rear, the trooper designated leaves the ranks, *draws the pistol*, cocks it, and marches towards the target so as to leave it a little on his right; having arrived at his proper distance, he turns-about, and when he finds himself between the target and the rank, he aims, fires to the rear at the target, and returns, in loading his pistol, placing himself on the left of the rank.

These movements being executed correctly *at the walk*, are repeated *at the trot* and *at the gallop*.

SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON, MOUNTED.

422.—The troopers being sufficiently instructed to manage their horses and use their arms, are passed to the *school of the platoon*, the object of which is to teach them to exercise properly together, and execute all the movements of the platoon in the squadron, whether in column, or in line.

Each movement, after having been correctly executed by the right, is repeated by the left.

When the movements are all executed *at the walk*, the instructor causes them to be repeated *at the trot*, requiring always the same simultaneous action and the same precision. This gradation is also followed for the exercise *at the gallop*; but the horses are not kept a long time at this gait.

The platoon is composed of 24 or 32 men, (12 or 16 files), including the Corporals, placed in the squadron in line, (title 1st, art. 1st); a non-commissioned officer is placed as file-closer; another non-commissioned officer is charged with aiding the instructor; he is termed assistant-instructor.

When the platoon is broken in order to march in column, the assistant-instructor, at the preparatory command, places himself at one pace in front of the first files. In all the formations and marches in line, he places himself at one pace in front of the centre of the platoon, the post of the chief of the platoon; the instructor moves wherever his presence is most required.

For the *school of the platoon*, the troopers are in undress and under arms, helmets, or schakos, the cuirassiers the cuirass; the carbine is always slung; the horses are saddled without schabraque.

ARTICLE FIRST.

General principles of alignment.

Successive alignment of files in the platoon.

Alignment of the platoon.

To open and close the ranks.

To rein-back the platoon.

To break the platoon by file.

Direct march in column by file.

Change of direction.

To halt and to commence the march in column.

Individual oblique march.

The platoon marching in column by file, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right, into line.

To break the platoon by twos or by fours.

Direct march in column by twos or by fours.

Change of direction.

Individual oblique march.

The platoon marching in column, by twos or by fours, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right, into line.

To form the platoon to the left in one rank.

Manual of arms.

To form the platoon to the right in two ranks.

423.—The platoon is formed in two ranks, at open order, the troopers and file-closer at the head of their horses, the assistant-instructor mounted, facing the platoon, at 10 paces from and opposite the centre: the instructor commands:

1. ATTENTION.
2. *Right*—DRESS.
3. FRONT.

He then commands:

In each rank—COUNT (BY) FOURS.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 174, commencing by the right.

The troopers then mount by the *times*, and without explanation.

At the command *form*—RANKS, the assistant-instructor moves forward, turns to the right-about, and places himself at the centre of the platoon, the croup of his horse one pace from the head of the horses of the front rank. The file-closer follows the rear rank.

424.—The first time the platoon is conducted upon the ground, the instructor causes it to break, as prescribed, No. 316, and to re-form, as prescribed, No. 330.

General principles of alignment.

425.—The troopers, to align themselves, should regulate their shoulders upon those of the men on the side of the alignment, and fix the eyes upon the line of the eyes, so as to perceive the breast of the second trooper of their rank on the side of the alignment: for this purpose, they should turn the head, remaining square upon their horses, feel lightly the boot of the man on the side of the alignment, and keep the horses straight in the ranks, that all may have a parallel direction.

The troopers of the rear rank, independently of the alignment, should be exactly behind their file-leaders, and in the same direction, taking care to preserve the distance of 2 feet from head to croup.

Successive alignment of files in the platoon.

426.—The two files of the right or of the left are moved forward 10 paces, and aligned parallel to the platoon by the commands: 1. *Two files from right* (*or left*) *forward*;

2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Right* (*or left*)—DRESS; 5. FRONT. The instructor then commands:

1. *By file right (or left)*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 66, *fig. A*). At the last part of the first command, which is DRESS, each file moves forward successively and steadily, the troopers turning the head to the right, and taking the last steps slowly, in order to arrive abreast of the files already formed without passing beyond the alignment, observing then to halt, give the hand, relax the legs, and keep the head to the right until the command FRONT.

Each file executes the same movement when the preceding one has arrived on the base of alignment, so that only one file may align itself at the same time.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command FRONT when the last file is aligned.

427.—(Pl. 66, *fig. B*). When the troopers execute correctly these alignments, this instruction is repeated in giving the two files of the right an oblique direction. For this purpose, the two files having marched forward 4 paces, as has been prescribed, execute a *half-turn to the right*, or *to the left*, and march 6 paces in this new direction.

The platoon being unmasked, the remainder of the movement is executed by the commands and following the principles prescribed, No. 426; each file, as it arrives nearly opposite the place it is to occupy, executes a *half-turn to the right*, or *to the left*, so that having left the platoon by one straight line, it arrives upon the new alignment by another.

428.—The two files of the right, or of the left, are made to rein-back 4 paces, and align themselves parallel to the platoon and opposite the place they occupied in it, by the commands: 1. *Two files from right (or left) backwards;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS; 5. FRONT. The instructor then commands:

1. *By file—right* (or *left*) *backward*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 66, *fig. C*). At the last part of the first command, which is DRESS, each file reins back successively, keeping perfectly straight, the troopers turning the head to the right, and passing a little to the rear of the files already formed, in order to come up abreast of them by a movement to the front, which renders the alignment more easy.

The troopers of the front rank rein-back slowly, those of the rear rank regulate themselves upon their file-leaders, preserving always their proper distance.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The alignment to the rear gives the means of repairing a fault by returning to the alignment when it has been passed over; but it should be avoided as much as possible.

429.—The alignment is then executed by twos (or by fours). For this purpose, the two or four files of the right move forward as has been prescribed, and the instructor commands:

1. *By twos* (or *by fours*)—*right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

At the last part of the first command, which is DRESS, the files align themselves successively by twos (or by fours), following the principles prescribed for the alignment by file, being particular to set out and arrive upon the alignment together.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

430.—The instructor observes that the troopers align themselves on the breast of the second man towards the side of the alignment, and not upon the extremity of the rank (which would prevent their remaining square in their seats); that they are neither too much opened nor closed; and, finally, that those of the rear rank are exactly behind their file-leaders. The troopers are also required to align themselves promptly, that the horses may not be kept a long time *gathered.*

431.—When a platoon is not aligned, it arises from the fact, generally, that the horses are not straight in the ranks.

When a platoon dresses to the right, if the left wing is in rear, it is presumed that most of the horses are turned to the left; it is necessary to observe if this is the case, and to command the troopers to carry the hand slightly to the right, at the same time closing the right leg, which brings the horse upon the alignment.

If, after this movement, some of the troopers are still too much in rear to perceive the line of the rank, they move forward after squaring their horses.

When a platoon dresses to the right, if the left wing is in advance, it is presumed that the horses are turned to the right: the troopers are then required to carry the hand to the left, closing at the same time the left leg, which causes the horse to step-back to his proper place.

If, after this movement, some troopers are still in advance, they rein directly back until they can perceive only the line of the rank.

In dressing to the left, the same faults are corrected by inverse means.

432.—During the alignment, the instructor places himself in front of the troopers, to be assured that they execute the movement steadily, and do not turn the head more than is prescribed; that they do not open the knee in order to feel the boot; that they prevent their horses from crowding the troopers already formed; that they take the last steps slowly; that they align themselves without losing time as they arrive; and that they give the hand and replace the legs immediately after being aligned.

For this exercise alone, the assistant-instructor is placed perpendicularly to the flank of the platoon, facing to the left if the alignment is to the right; and facing to the right if the alignment is to the left. He observes that the troopers halt on the same line, and rectifies the alignment in a low voice. At the command FRONT, he resumes his place before the platoon.

433.—The instructor insists upon all these principles; but the alignments will be occasionally interrupted by marches in column, in order to calm the horses.

Alignment of the platoon.

434.—The platoon being in line, the instructor places the corporal of the flank on which he wishes to align it in such a position that no trooper will be forced to rein-back, and commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

At the last part of the first command, which is DRESS, all the troopers align themselves promptly, but with steadiness.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

435.—In all the alignments, the corporal of the opposite flank aligns himself promptly on the one towards the side of the alignment, without respect to the individual alignment of the troopers.

To open and close the ranks.

436.—To open the ranks, the instructor commands:

1. *Rear rank open order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 66, *fig. D*). At the command MARCH, the front rank remains immoveable, the rear rank reins-back 6 paces, each trooper preserving the direction of his file-leader. The file-closer reins-back until he is 6 paces from the rear rank. The assistant instructor moves forward 6 paces, and faces the platoon by a *turn-about to the left.*

At the command *right*—DRESS, the rear rank dresses to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

437.—To close the rank, the instructor commands:

1. *Rear rank close order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 66, *fig. E*). At the command MARCH, the rear rank closes upon the front to the distance of 2 feet, each trooper taking care to preserve the direction of his file-leader. The assistant-instructor resumes his place at the centre of the platoon by a *turn-about to the right*, and the file-closer takes his proper distance from the rear rank.

At the command *right*—DRESS, the platoon is aligned to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

To rein-back the platoon.

438.—The platoon being halted, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon backwards.*
2. *Guide right* (or *left*).
3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers rein-back at once, following the principles prescribed, Nos. 290 and 362, regulating their movements by those of the guide.

When the platoon has reined-back some steps, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Right (or left)*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

To break the platoon by file.

439.—The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *By file.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 67, *fig. A*). At the command *by file*, the troopers of the first file *gather* their horses, and the others successively, as soon as the file on the right is in motion.

At the command MARCH, the first file of the right moves straight to the front; it is followed by the other files; each file moves off when the haunches of the rear rank horse of the file which has broken, arrive at the head of the horses of the front rank; each file marches 6 paces straight to the front, makes a *quarter-turn to the right*, and marches in the new direction until it reaches its place in the column, when it makes a *quarter-turn to the left*.

440.—The instructor observes that the troopers gather their horses and break successively, only at the moment prescribed; that the first file moves straight to the front; that the other files never march less than six paces before obliquing, and do not make more than a *quarter-turn to the right* or *to the left*, in order to rejoin the column.

441.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left by file.* 2. MARCH.

Direct march in column by file.

442.—The troopers should keep their horses straight, and march at a free and equal gait; they should keep their eyes to the front, and continue in the direction of the column, so as to perceive only the trooper who marches before them, to march at the same gait with him, preserving always the distance of two feet from head to croup, that his own horse may not tread upon the heels of the horse in front. This distance should be recovered gradually when lost.

The greater the depth of the column, the more attention should the instructor pay to the equality of the gaits, and the preservation of the distances.

Change of direction.

443.—The column changes direction to the right or to the left, as prescribed, Nos. 321 and 322.

To halt, and to commence the march in column.

444.—The column marching, to halt it the instructor commands:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.

At the command HALT, the troopers stop together in the direction of their file-leaders and at their distances, taking care to prevent their horses from stepping back.

445.—To move off, the instructor commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the troopers move off steadily together.

446.—The column being at a halt, if the instructor wishes it to commence the move *at a trot*, he conforms to what is prescribed, No. 337. In this case, the assistant-instructor moves off promptly *at the trot*, that the troopers in his rear may take this gait at once, without marching first *at a walk*.

To halt the column marching *at the trot*, conform to what is prescribed, No. 338.

Individual oblique march.

447.—The column marching by file, the instructor commands:

1. *Left (or right) oblique.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, each trooper executes a *quarter-turn to the left*, and moves forward in his new direction, all following parallel lines, and regulating themselves towards the right, in order to keep on the same line, and to preserve their distances on that side.

To return to the primitive direction, the instructor commands:

FORWARD.

At this command, the troopers return to the original direction, by a *quarter-turn to the right*, in advancing, and move forward in the direction of their file-leaders.

The platoon marching in column by file, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right, into line.

448.—The column marching right in front, to form it to the front into line, the instructor commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

(Pl. 68, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the first file continues to march straight forward. The others oblique immediately to the left, march in this new direction, and each file makes a *quarter-*

turn to the right on coming opposite the place he is to occupy in the platoon.

When the first file has marched 20 paces, the instructor commands HALT. At this command it halts square to the front; the other files come up and form successively on the left of the first, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, immediately after HALT, and commands FRONT when the last file is aligned.

449.—The column marching left in front, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line:* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—dress: 5. FRONT.

450.—The column marching right in front, to form it into line upon its left flank, the instructor commands:

1. *Left into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the first file turns to the left and moves straight forward; the other files continue to march on, and at 2 paces before arriving opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, they turn successively to the left.

When the first file has marched 20 paces, the instructor commands HALT. At this command halts; the other files come up and form successively on the left of the first, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, immediately after HALT, and commands FRONT when the last file is aligned.

He observes that the troopers turn exactly upon the point indicated, and before arriving at it do not incline to the side of the formation.

451.—The column marching left in front, to form in line on the right flank, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Right into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

452.—The column marching right in front, to form in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, the instructor commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the first file turns to the right and moves straight forward; the other files continue to march on, and each turns successively to the right, at 1 pace beyond the point where the one preceding turned.

When the first file has marched 20 paces, the instructor commands HALT. At this command it halts; the other files come up and form successively on the left of the first, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS immediately after HALT, and commands FRONT when the last file is aligned.

453.—The column marching left in front, to form in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Left*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

To break the platoon by twos or by fours.

454.—The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *By twos* (*or by fours*).
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left*.

(Pl. 67, *fig. B and C*). At the command MARCH, the first two or four files of the right move straight to the front; they are followed by the other files, who move off when the haunches of the horses of the rear rank are on a line with the heads of the horses of the front rank. These files march straight forward 6 paces, execute a *quarter-turn to the right* by trooper, and march in this direction until they meet the column, when they take their places in it by making a *quarter-turn to the left*.

The command *guide left*, is given immediately after that of MARCH, that the trooper on the left of the front rank of twos or fours, who becomes guide of the column, may take at once a point of direction.

After breaking by twos, Nos. *two* and *four* being guides keep their eyes to the front. After reaching the column, Nos. *one* and *three* dress upon them.

After breaking by fours, Nos. *four* become guides of each rank.

455.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed following the same principles but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left by twos* (or *by fours*): 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.*

Direct march in column by twos or by fours.

456.—The principles of the direct march in column by file, are applicable to the column by twos or by fours.

The trooper on the left of the first rank of twos (or fours) is guide of the column; he keeps his eyes to the front, moves straight forward, and marches so that the troopers of his rank may be at 1 pace from the croup of the sub-instructor's horse. The trooper on the left of each of the other ranks, who is guide of his rank, preserves the head direct, and keeps at the distance of 2 feet from his file-leader, and in the same direction; the other troopers of each rank look occasionally towards the guide, in order to align themselves and regulate upon him their rate of march. They feel lightly the boot towards that side, and yield to all pressure coming from it. When the march is by fours, they resist all pressure coming from the opposite direction.

When the platoon marches left in front, the guide is to the right, and in other respects the troopers conform to the same principles.

Change of direction.

457.—The column marching by twos or by fours, right or left in front, the instructor commands:

Head of column to the left (or *to the right*).

At this command the assistant-instructor commands:

1. *Left*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

(Pl. 68, *fig. D and E*). At the first part of the first command, which is *left*, the left trooper, who is pivot, prepares to turn at the same gait, the trooper of the opposite side to lengthen his.

At the last part of the command, which is TURN, the first rank of twos or fours turns to the left. The pivot turns at the same gait, describing an *arc of a circle of five paces*. The trooper on the opposite side turns in lengthening the gait; the other troopers turn the head towards the marching flank, to regulate their rate of march, feeling at the same time lightly the boot on the side of the pivot.

At the command FORWARD, the troopers who had increased the gait resume the precise pace at which they were before moving, and the head of the column marches straight forward in the new direction.

Each rank executes the same movement, on arriving upon the ground where the first has turned.

The assistant-instructor should give the command *left* in sufficient time to command TURN, when he is at *three paces* from the point indicated for the change of direction; he executes his movement in lengthening slightly the gait without leaving the centre of the front rank, regulating himself upon the marching flank, so as to give the command FORWARD at the instant the front rank, having executed a quarter of a wheel, is in a direction perpendicular to the former one.

458.—When the changes of direction are to be executed at the angles of a limited ground, and the column is marching by fours, the assistant instructor commands: 1. *Left* (or *right*)—TURN; 2. FORWARD, without waiting for the command *Head of column to the left* (or *to the right*).

459.—The column marching by twos or by fours, the instructor halts it, as prescribed, No. 444.

To commence the march, the instructor commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Individual oblique march.

460.—The column marching by twos or by fours, the instructor commands:

1. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique*.
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 69, *fig. A and B*). At the command MARCH, each trooper executes a *quarter-turn to the left*.

The trooper on the left of the first rank, who is guide of the column, moves straight forward in the new direction, and parallel to the assistant-instructor. The trooper on the left of each of the other ranks, who is guide of his rank, moves forward also in the new direction, observing the guide of the column so as to keep on the same line and in a parallel direction with him.

The other troopers move forward, looking occasionally to the left so as to align themselves upon their guide. Each one places the left knee behind the right knee of the man on the left, and the head of his horse opposite the lower part of the neck of the horse on his left. The troopers march thus, in each rank, during the oblique march.

To return to the primitive direction, conform to what is prescribed, No. 447.

If the troopers become disunited during the oblique march, they should rejoin the guide of their rank, in gaining more ground to the front than to the side, so as not to lose their alignment nor retard those who march behind them. If the guide of any rank ceases to be on the line of the guide of the column, he lengthens or shortens the pace;

without changing the direction in order to recover his place.

461.—To rectify the distances, the degree of obliquity, and to be assured that the guides, as well as the other troopers, are in the same direction, the instructor halts the column at the commands: 1. *Column;* 2. HALT. The column is put again in motion in the oblique direction at the commands: 1. *Column forward;* 2. MARCH.

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right, into line.

462.—The platoon marching in column right in front, to form line to the front, the instructor commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

(Pl. 68, *fig. B and C).* At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files continue to march forward; the other ranks of twos (or fours) oblique to the left, march in this direction, and make a *quarter-turn to the right* on coming opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon.

When the first files have marched 20 paces, the instructor commands HALT. At this command they halt square to the front; the other files come up and form successively on their left, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS immediately after that of HALT, and commands FRONT when the last rank of twos or fours is aligned.

463.—The column marching left in front, the movement is executed following the same principles but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Left*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

464.—The column marching right in front, to form line upon its left flank, the instructor commands:

1. *Left into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

(Pl. 70, *fig. A and B).* At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files turn to the left and move straight forward; the other ranks of twos (or fours) continue to march on, and at 3 paces before arriving opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, turn successively to the left.

When the first files have marched 20 paces, the instructor commands HALT. At this command the first files halt; the others come up and form successively on their left, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, immediately after that of HALT, and commands FRONT when the two (or four) last files are aligned.

465.—The column marching left in front, to form line upon its right flank, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Right into line*: 2. MARCH. 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

466.—The column marching right in front, to form line upon the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, the instructor commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

(Pl. 71, *fig. A and B*). At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files turn to the right and move straight forward; the other ranks of twos (or fours) continue to march on, and each turns successively to the right, at 3 paces beyond the point where the preceding rank has turned.

When the first files have marched 20 paces, the instructor commands: HALT. At this command the first files halt square upon the line; the other files come up and form successively on their left, and dress to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, immediately after that of HALT, and commands FRONT when the two (or four) last files are aligned.

467.—The column marching left in front, to form line upon the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, the movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line*: 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

468.—The foregoing explanations have been given for movements by twos or by fours, in order to avoid repetition; but they are executed by fours only after obtaining the necessary precision in the exercise by twos. When these movements have been executed with regularity *at the walk*, they are repeated *at the trot* and *at the gallop*.

To form the platoon to the left in one rank.

469.—The platoon being formed in two ranks, the instructor commands:

1. *Left into single rank.*
2. MARCH.
3. FRONT.
4. HALT.
5. *Right*—DRESS.
6. FRONT.

(Pl. 71, *fig. C*). At the command MARCH, the front rank moves forward 6 paces, dressing by th right; the trooper on the left of the rear rank *turns to the left* and moves forward; he is followed by all the other troopers of that rank, who execute successively the same movement.

At the command FRONT, the trooper on the left of the rear rank *turns to the right*, and the other troopers successively, when they have arrived nearly opposite the place they are to occupy in the rank.

At the command HALT, the trooper on the left halts, and successively the others, on arriving abreast of him.

At the command *Right*—DRESS, all the troopers of the rear rank dress to the right.

At the 6th command, which is FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the 3d command, which is FRONT, the moment that one-third of the rear rank in column have passed the front rank; he commands *right*—DRESS, when the trooper on the right of the rear rank has fronted.

Manual of arms.

470.—The platoon being in one rank, the troopers execute at a halt the manual of arms, as prescribed No. 376 and following.

To form the platoon to the right in two ranks.

471.—The platoon being in one rank, the instructor designates the trooper who is to be on the left of the front rank, also the one to be on the right of the rear rank, and commands:

1. *Right into two ranks.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 71, *fig. D*). At the command MARCH, the front rank moves forward 6 paces, dressing by the right; the trooper on the right of the rear rank *turns to the right* as soon as the front rank has passed, and moves forward obliquing to the right; when he is nearly in rear of the trooper on the right of the front rank, he fronts by *turning to the left.* All the other troopers execute successively the same movement, placing themselves exactly behind their file-leaders and at their proper distances.

At the command *right*—DRESS, all the troopers align themselves to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, when the trooper on the right of the rear rank has turned to the front.

472.—The exercise being finished, the troopers are ordered to dismount and file off.

At the command PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, the assistant-instructor moves 12 paces to the front, and faces the platoon by a turn-about to the left; at the same command the file-closer reins back 4 paces, and dismounts with the platoon.

right; the trooper on the left of the rear rank *turns to the left* and moves forward; he is followed by all the other troopers of that rank, who execute successively the same movement.

At the command FRONT, the trooper on the left of the rear rank *turns to the right*, and the other troopers successively, when they have arrived nearly opposite the place they are to occupy in the rank.

At the command HALT, the trooper on the left halts, and successively the others, on arriving abreast of him.

At the command *Right*—DRESS, all the troopers of the rear rank dress to the right.

At the 6th command, which is FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the 3d command, which is FRONT, the moment that one-third of the rear rank in column have passed the front rank; he commands *right*—DRESS, when the trooper on the right of the rear rank has fronted.

Manual of arms.

470.—The platoon being in one rank, the troopers execute at a halt the manual of arms, as prescribed No. 376 and following.

To form the platoon to the right in two ranks.

471.—The platoon being in one rank, the instructor designates the trooper who is to be on the left of the front rank, also the one to be on the right of the rear rank, and commands:

1. *Right into two ranks.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 71, *fig. D*). At the command MARCH, the front rank moves forward 6 paces, dressing by the right; the trooper on the right of the rear rank *turns to the right* as soon as the front rank has passed, and moves forward obliquing to the right; when he is nearly in rear of the trooper on the right of the front rank, he fronts by *turning to the left*. All the other troopers execute successively the same movement, placing themselves exactly behind their file-leaders and at their proper distances.

At the command *right*—DRESS, all the troopers align themselves to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS, when the trooper on the right of the rear rank has turned to the front.

472.—The exercise being finished, the troopers are ordered to dismount and file off.

At the command PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, the assistant-instructor moves 12 paces to the front, and faces the platoon by a turn-about to the left; at the same command the file-closer reins back 4 paces, and dismounts with the platoon.

The instructor and assistant-instructor remain mounted, until the last horse in the platoon has filed off.

ARTICLE SECOND.

To form twos and fours at the same gait.

To break by twos and by file at the same gait.

To form twos and fours in doubling the gait.

To break by twos and by file in doubling the gait.

Sabre and lance exercise.

To leave the platoon by file.

To form twos and fours at the same gait.

473.—The platoon marching in column by file, right in front, to form twos the instructor commands:

1. *Form twos.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 72, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the first file continues to march on, and halts when it has marched 10 paces; the second file obliques to the left, and comes up abreast of the first; on arriving there, it halts and dresses to the right. All the other files continue to march straight forward, Nos. 2 and 4 executing their movement in the same manner, but successively, and when Nos. 1 and 3, upon which they should form, have nearly arrived at their proper distance, and are about to halt.

474.—The platoon marching in column by twos, right in front, to form fours the instructor commands:

1. *Form fours.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 72, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, the two first files continue to march on, and halt when they have marched 10 paces; the two following files oblique to the left, and come up abreast of the two first; on arriving there, they halt and dress to the right. All the other files continue to march straight forward, Nos. 3 and 4 executing their movement in the same manner, but successively, and when Nos. 1 and 2, upon which they should form, have nearly arrived at their proper distance, and are about to halt.

475.—When the column is *at a trot*, the formation of twos and fours at the same gait is executed following the same principles. The first, or two first files, pass *to the walk*, at the command MARCH; the others continue march *at the trot,* until they have arrived abreast of those on which they should form; then they pass *to the walk.*

When the column is *at a gallop,* the movement is executed following the same principles. The first, or two first files, pass *to the trot* at the command MARCH; the others continue to march *at the gallop,* until they have executed their formation; then they pass *to the trot.*

When twos or fours are formed *at the trot* or *at the gallop,* the guide is announced as soon as the first files have doubled. In executing the same movements *at a walk,* as the head of the column halts, the guide is not announced.

The column marching left in front, these movements are executed following the same principles and by inverse means.

To break by twos and by file at the same gait.

476.—The platoon marching in column by fours, right in front, to break by twos the instructor commands:

1. *By twos.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 72, *fig. C*). At the command *by twos,* all the troopers prepare to halt, except Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading files.

At the command MARCH, Nos. 1 and 2 of the leading files continue to march at the same gait; all the others halt. Files 3 and 4 of the leading rank oblique to the right the moment they are passed by the croup of the horses of the rear rank of Nos. 1 and 2, and place themselves in column behind them.

Each rank of fours executes successively the same movement, files 1 and 2 breaking as soon as files 3 and 4 of the rank which precedes them have commenced obliquing, in order to enter the column.

Files 1 and 2, which break to the front, regulate their gait so as to preserve their distances; and files 3 and 4 keep their horses straight, so as not to constrain the movements of files 1 and 2.

477.—The platoon marching in column by twos, right in front, to break by file the instructor commands:

1. *By file.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 72, *fig. D*). At the command *by file*, all the troopers prepare to halt, except the right file of the leading rank of twos.

At the command MARCH, the right file of the leading rank of twos continues to march at the same gait, all the others halt. The left file of this same rank obliques to the right the moment it is passed by the croup of the rear-rank horse of No. 1, and places itself in column behind the first file.

Each rank of twos executes successively the same movement, files 1 and 3 breaking as soon as files 2 and 4 who precede them have commenced obliquing in order to enter the column.

Files 1 and 3, which break to the front, regulate their gait so as to have their distances. File

2 and 4 keep their horses straight, so as not to constrain the movements of files 1 and 3.

478.—When the column is *at the trot*, to break by twos or by file is executed on the same principles; the right files of the leading rank continue *at the trot;* all the others take *the walk* at the command MARCH, and resume *the trot*, in order to enter the column; when the column is at *the gallop*, the files which are to break take *the trot* at the command MARCH, and afterwards resume *the gallop* on entering the column.

The instructor observes that the files which break halt, change gait, and put themselves again in motion, with steadiness; that they keep their horses straight, so as not to retard the movements of those which only march forward, and that they retake successively their distances, their directions, and their original gait.

479.—The column marching left in front, the movement is executed, following the same principles but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By twos* (or *by file*) *from the left;* 2. MARCH. If the column marches by twos, the guide is indicated to the right, immediately after the command MARCH.

To form twos and fours in doubling the gait.

480.—The platoon marching in column by file, right in front, to form twos the instructor commands:

1. *Form twos—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command *form twos—trot*, all the troopers prepare to take *the trot*, except the leading file.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers take *the trot*, except the leading file; the second file obliques to the left, and comes up abreast of the first; on arriving there it takes *the walk;* all the other files continue to march forward *at the trot.* Files 4 and 2 execute their movement in the same manner, but successively, when 3 and 1, upon whom they are to form, have nearly arrived at their distance, and are about to pass to *the walk.*

481.—The platoon marching in column by twos, right in front, to form fours the instructor commands:

1. *Form fours—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command *form fours—trot*, all the troopers prepare to take the trot, except the two leading files.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers take *the trot*, except the two leading files; the two following files oblique to the left, and come up abreast of the two first: on arriving there they resume *the walk;* all the other files continue to march forward *at the trot.* Files 3 and 4 execute their movement in the same manner, but successively, when files 1 and 2, upon whom they are to form, have nearly arrived at their distance, and are about to pass *to the walk.*

482.—When the column is *at the trot*, the movement is executed on the same principles. At the command MARCH, all the troopers pass *to the gallop*, except the files at the head of the column, and resume the *trot* when their formation is executed.

When the column is *at the gallop*, the movement to form twos or fours is always executed at the same gait, as prescribed, No. 475.

483.—The column marching left in front, the movemen is executed, following the same principles but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Form twos* (or *form fours*) —*trot*; 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right.*

484.—The instructor observes that the first file to oblique does so immediately after the command MARCH; that the gait is doubled with moderation; that the formation extends itself successively from the head to the rear of the column, the files who march straight forward keeping their horses well in hand to prevent their following those which oblique; he observes also that the files which oblique do so a little before arriving at their distances, particularly in marching by fours; and that they never pass beyond the alignment of those on whom they are to form.

To break by twos and by file in doubling the gait.

485.—The platoon marching in column by fours, the instructor commands:

1. *By twos—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command *by twos—trot*, files 1 and 2 of the leading rank of fours prepare to *trot*.

At the command MARCH, they commence *the trot;* all the other files continue to march *at the walk;* files 3 and 4 take *the trot* successively and oblique to the right, in order to place themselves in column behind files 1 and 2.

The movement being terminated, the instructor orders *the walk.*

486.—The platoon marching in column by twos, right in front, to break by file the instructor commands:

1. *By file—trot.*
2. MARCH.

At the command *by file—trot,* the right file of the leading rank of twos prepares to *trot.*

At the command MARCH, it commences *the trot;* all the other files continue to march *at the walk;* files 2 and 4 assume the trot successively and oblique to the right, in order to place themselves behind files 1 and 3 in the column.

487.—When the column is *at the trot,* to break in doubling the gait, the instructor commands: 1. *By twos* (or *by file*)—*gallop;* 2. MARCH; which is executed on the same principles.

When the column is *at the gallop,* the movement to break by twos or by file is executed at the same gait, as prescribed, No. 478.

In these movements, the instructor observes that the head of the column changes gait with moderation, and that the troopers who follow do not permit their horses to move off before the moment prescribed.

488.—The column marching left in front, the movemen

The instructor and assistant-instructor remain mounted, until the last horse in the platoon has filed off.

ARTICLE SECOND.

To form twos and fours at the same gait.

To break by twos and by file at the same gait.

To form twos and fours in doubling the gait.

To break by twos and by file in doubling the gait.

Sabre and lance exercise.

To leave the platoon by file.

To form twos and fours at the same gait.

473.—The platoon marching in column by file, right in front, to form twos the instructor commands:

1. *Form twos.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 72, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the first file continues to march on, and halts when it has marched 10 paces; the second file obliques to the left, and comes up abreast of the first; on arriving there, it halts and dresses to the right. All the other files continue to march straight forward, Nos. 2 and 4 executing their movement in the same manner, but successively, and when Nos. 1 and 3, upon which they should form, have nearly arrived at their proper distance, and are about to halt.

474.—The platoon marching in column by twos, right in front, to form fours the instructor commands:

1. *Form fours.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 72, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, the two first files continue to march on, and halt when they have marched 10 paces; the two following files oblique to the left, and come up abreast of the two first; on arriving there, they halt and dress to the right. All the other files continue to march straight forward, Nos. 3 and 4 executing their movement in the same manner, but successively, and when Nos. 1 and 2, upon which they should form, have nearly arrived at their proper distance, and are about to halt.

475.—When the column is *at a trot*, the formation of twos and fours at the same gait is executed following the same principles. The first, or two first files, pass *to the walk*, at the command MARCH; the others continue to

ARTICLE THIRD.

Direct march of the platoon in line

Counter-march.

Wheelings.

To wheel on a fixed pivot.

To wheel on a moveable pivot.

Individual oblique march.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos at the same gait.

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it at the same gait.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos in doubling the gait.

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it in doubling the gait.

Movements by fours, the platoon being in column or in line.

Direct march of the platoon in line.

494.—The principles of the direct march give the troopers the means,

1st. Of preserving the alignment in marching without being disunited;

2d. Of not closing too much, and of recovering the required distances when they have closed;

3d. Of not opening, and of closing upon each other again when they have opened;

4th. Of not throwing the guide out of his direction, and of permitting him to return to it if he has been forced out.

495.—The most important point in the *direct march* being to keep the horses straight in the ranks, it is indispensable that the troopers should preserve the head direct.

To keep themselves aligned, the troopers should feel lightly the boot of the men on the side of the guide, and march at an equal gait.

The troopers should yield to all pressure coming from the side of the guide, and resist that coming from the opposite side.

The guide should always march at a free and steady gait, and change it with steadiness in order to avoid irregularity in the ranks.

If the troopers are in front or in rear of the alignment, too near to or too far from the man on the side of the guide, they move from or approach him gradually, and in gaining ground to the front.

When the guide feels himself thrown out of his direction, he extends his arm to the front to indicate that there is too much pressure towards him. Then the troopers carry the hand towards the opposite side, give a glance to the guide, and straighten their horses as soon as the guide is relieved.

496.—The corporal of the flank opposite to the guide, is not required to preserve the head direct. He aligns himself upon the guide and the general front of the platoon.

The guide is commanded alternately to the right and to the left, that the troopers may have the habit of dressing equally towards either direction.

When the platoon is halted, the alignment is ordered towards the side of the guide.

When the instructor wishes to exercise the platoon at the direct march, it is conducted to the extremity of a ground of sufficient extent to admit of its marching sometime without changing the direction.

497.—The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Open files to the left* (or *to the right*).
2. MARCH.
3. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers, except the right file, passage to the left, as prescribed, No. 342; the second trooper straightens his horse and halts as soon as he has gained an interval of 1 pace between himself and the trooper of the right.

Each of the other troopers executes the same movement, regulating the interval by the trooper on his right.

The troopers of the rear rank follow their file-leaders, and keep at their proper distances.

The instructor orders the alignment the moment the second trooper from the right has attained his interval.

The troopers being aligned, the instructor indicates to the guide of the right, or of the left, a fixed point in a direction perpendicular to the front of the platoon; he instructs him to take an intermediate point, never to lose sight of these two points, in order to keep himself always in the proper direction, and to select a more distant point as he approaches the one nearest to him.

To give a point of direction, the instructor places himself exactly behind the right file, or the left file, and indicates to the trooper of the front rank an object on the ground which is immoveable and can be distinctly seen, such as a house, a steeple, a mill, a tree; the trooper of the rear rank keeps himself always in file and at his proper distance, so that the front rank man will conceal from him the point of direction indicated.

498.—To march the platoon forward, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon forward.*
2. *Guide right* (or *left*).
3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers move straight forward, at the same gait with the men on the side of the guide.

As the troopers are not boot to boot, they should give a glance from time to time towards the guide.

During the march the instructor is sometimes at the side of the guide, to assure himself that the troopers march on the same line; and sometimes behind the guide, to observe that he follows the direction indicated.

499.—To halt the platoon, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command HALT, the troopers stop.

At the command *right*—DRESS, they align themselves.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

500.—The troopers having been sufficiently exercised in marching with open files, the instructor halts the platoon, and commands:

1. *Close files to the right* (or *to the left*).
2. MARCH.
3. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers except the right file passage to the right, as prescribed, No. 342, and resume their places boot to boot.

501.—After having dressed the platoon, it is marched with files closed by the command prescribed, No. 498.

The troopers march straight forward, feeling lightly the boot towards the side of the guide.

502.—When the troopers begin to manage their horses properly *at the walk*, they are required to open and close files, marching at the same gait, taking care not to repeat these movements too often, but to make them march some time after having opened the files, before closing them, and after having closed the files, before opening them; for this purpose the instructor commands:

1. *Open files to the left* (or *to the right*).
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, all the troopers except the right file make a *quarter-turn to the left*, at the same time advancing and preserving their alignment; when they are at one pace from the man on the right, they straighten their horses and move forward.

503.—To close files, the instructor commands:

1. *Close files to the right* (or *to the left*).
2. MARCH.

This movement is executed following the same principles, but by inverse means. Each trooper should close the leg in sufficient time to prevent his horse from pressing against the one on which he closes.

The files are always opened towards the side opposite to the guide, and closed upon him.

504.—These movements having been executed to the right and to the left in marching *at the walk*, they are repeated *at the trot*, in passing frequently *from the walk to the trot* and *from the trot to the walk*.

The platoon is then exercised in commencing *the trot* from a halt, and in halting while marching at this gait.

505.—After the troopers have been exercised sufficiently in the direct march, to confirm them in the principles the instructor makes use of the following means, which consist in causing faults to be committed that the troopers may learn how to correct them.

The platoon being on the march, the instructor directs the guide to augment or slacken his gait by degrees, and from time to time without command. He gives notice to the troopers that they must employ the means prescribed to replace themselves upon the alignment.

The instructor next instructs the guide to take a direction which carries him a little out, repeating to the troopers that they should gain ground to the side only in advancing.

When the troopers learn to reclose with steadiness, the instructor directs the guide to take a direction that will cause crowding in the ranks; then the troopers yield to the pressure and gain insensibly ground towards the opposite direction.

The instructor reminds them, that to repair irregularities too rapidly would create new ones.

When the troopers have acquired in the execution of these movements *at the walk* the necessary skill to avoid confusion, they are repeated *at the trot*.

506.—To habituate the files on the flanks to regulate themselves one upon the other, and to observe the general alignment without having regard to the individual alignment, the instructor causes them to move 20 paces to the front, and after having correctly aligned them, he gives to one a point of direction, directing the file on the opposite side to preserve exactly his interval, and to march well aligned; the instructor makes known the point of direction to the trooper on the side of the guide, and directs him to march in such a direction as to be able to come up abreast of the guide, when the platoon returns to its place between the flank-files. After the platoon has marched some time with the flank-files thus detached, the instructor halts them and moves the platoon forward to its place between them, having directed these files not to move.

When the platoon arrives abreast of the flank-files, the instructor halts it and observes that the troopers re-enter their places together with calmness, and without pressing towards the guide.

507.—To exercise the troopers in the direct march *at the gallop*, the progression established for the exercise *at the walk* and *at the trot* is followed, except that the ranks are neither opened nor closed, nor are faults committed to be again repaired. It is essential that the rear rank should preserve exactly its distance.

When marching *at a gallop*, the platoon should habitually pass *to the trot* and *the walk* before being halted; but when the troopers are masters of their horses, it may be halted sometimes without changing the gait.

Counter-march.

508.—The platoon having arrived at the extremity of the ground, in order to change the direction the instructor commands:

1. *Counter-march—by the right flank.*
2. *By file to the right.*
3. MARCH.

(Pl. 73, *fig. A*). At the command *counter-march—by the right flank*, the assistant-instructor places himself facing to the rear at 6 paces from the rear-rank, and in such a position that the trooper who is to be placed on his left may find himself in the direction of the left file of the platoon. The file-closer places himself on the right of the platoon, facing to the right, the croup of his horse 1 pace from, and on the line of haunches of the horses of the rear-rank, in order to mark the wheeling point.

At the command MARCH, the trooper on the right of each rank turns to the right, the rear-rank man joining in his movement the front-rank man; they then wheel together to the right, the latter lengthening a little his gait; they pass before the file-closer, very near the croup of the horses of the rear rank, and are followed by the other troopers, who execute successively the same movement, taking care to pass over the same ground.

When the first file is within two paces of the assistant-instructor, who indicates the point on which it is to form, the instructor commands:

1. FRONT.
2. HALT.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the commands FRONT and HALT, the first file turns to the left and halts, the trooper of the rear-rank taking care to slacken the pace and place himself exactly behind his file-leader. All the other files execute successively the same movement.

At the last command, which is FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor gives the command *right*—DRESS immediately after that of HALT, and commands FRONT when the last file is aligned.

The assistant-instructor and file-closer return to their places.

509.—The counter-march is executed by the left, on the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Counter-march—by the left flank*: 2. *By file to the left*: 3. MARCH. And afterwards: 1. FRONT: 2. HALT: 3. *Left*—DRESS: 4. FRONT.

510.—The instructor observes that the troopers execute with steadiness their turns to the right or to the left, and that they place themselves on a line parallel to the one originally occupied by the platoon.

The counter-march should generally be executed *at the trot*. For this purpose, after the second command, the instructor indicates the gait.

Wheelings.

511.—There are two kinds of wheels: *the wheel on a fixed pivot*, and *the wheel on a moveable pivot*.

The wheel is always on a *fixed pivot*, except when the command is *right* (*or left*)—TURN.

The troopers should execute this movement without disuniting, and without ceasing to observe the alignment.

In every kind of wheel, the conductor of the marching flank should measure with his eye the arc of the circle he is to pass over, so that it may not be necessary for the files either to open or close. He turns his head occasionally towards the pivot; if he perceives that the troopers are too much crowded, or too open, he increases or diminishes gradually the extent of his circle, in gaining more ground to the front than to the side.

Each trooper of the front rank should describe his circle in the ratio of the distance at which he may be from the pivot. As these different arcs are all passed over in the same time, it is necessary that each trooper should slacken his pace in proportion to the distance from the marching flank.

During the wheel, the troopers should turn the head slightly towards the marching flank, to regulate the rapidity of their march and to keep themselves aligned; they should also feel lightly the boot on the side of the pivot, in order to remain closed to that side. They should nevertheless yield to pressure coming from the pivot, and resist that from the opposite direction. The horses are slightly turned towards the pivot, in order to keep them upon the circular line they have to pass over.

When the troopers have opened, they should approach the pivot insensibly, diminishing their circle by degrees, in gaining more ground to the front than to the side. In this case, they give alternately a glance to the pivot and to the marching flank, taking care not to force the pivot.

When the troopers have closed too much, they should endeavor to correct the fault gradually, in increasing their circle by degrees, and gaining more ground to the front than to the side. For this purpose, they give alternately a glance to the marching flank and to the pivot, taking care to feel lightly the boot towards the side of the pivot.

In every kind of wheel, the troopers should cease wheeling and retake the direct march at the command FORWARD, at whatever point of the wheel they may be; it is necessary to observe, also, that the flanks which become pivots, or marching flanks, do not slacken or augment the pace before the command of execution.

To wheel on a fixed pivot.

512.—The object of the wheel on a fixed pivot is, when the platoon forms a part of the squadron, to pass from the order of battle to the order of column, and from the order of column to the order of battle.

The trooper who forms the pivot of the wheel turns upon his own ground, without advancing or reining-back, and without passaging to the right or to the left, so that the centre of gravity of his horse remains always on the same point. Thus, in wheeling to the right, the shoulders of the pivot horse describe an arc of circle in passing from left to right, while the haunches describe another in passing from right to left.

The trooper at the pivot should turn his head slightly towards the marching flank, that he may continue aligned on the conductor of that flank.

When the platoon is marching, the pivot halts, and the marching flank executes its movement at the same gait as before the wheel.

If the instructor indicates a new gait, in order to wheel, the marching flank wheels at this gait; all the other troopers, who regulate the rapidity of their march in accordance with their distance from the marching flank, take freely the new gait at the command FORWARD.

When the platoon is halted after a wheel on a fixed pivot, the alignment is always ordered towards the side of the marching flank; but as the pivot should never move from its place, the marching flank should come up abreast of it.

When the platoon is marched forward after a wheel on a fixed pivot, the guide is ordered on the side of the marching flank, immediately after the command FORWARD, unless the movement of the platoon in the squadron requires the contrary.

513.—The wheelings are executed at first in single rank; for this purpose, the front rank is marched forward, and halted when arrived at a distance from the rear rank equal to double its front; the file-closer remains at his place; the assistant-instructor places himself behind the front rank; each of them observes the rank behind which he is placed.

The ranks being aligned, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon in circle right* (or *left*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 73, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, the troopers put themselves in motion, turning the head towards the marching flank. The non-commissioned officer who conducts this flank marches *at a walk*, measuring with the eye the extent of the circle he is to pass over, that neither opening nor closing may be caused in the rank, and that the troopers may keep aligned. The pivot man turns upon his own ground, regulating himself upon the marching flank.

The instructor directs the troopers to avoid as far as practicable all pressure in the ranks, which would cause confusion on extended fronts and at rapid gaits.

514.—When the platoon has executed several wheels, to halt it, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command HALT, the troopers straighten their horses and halt with steadiness.

At the command *left* (or *right*)—DRESS, they align themselves towards the side indicated.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

515.—The two ranks are then marched forward, preserving between them the same distance, and made to recommence the wheel. When the instructor wishes the platoon to take the direct march, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the first command, which is FORWARD, the pivot resumes the gait at which it was previously marching.

All the other troopers straighten their horses, and the two flanks move forward at the same gait, conforming to the principles of the direct march.

At the command *guide left* (or *right*), the troopers regulate their movement towards the side indicated.

516.—When the troopers have executed several wheels to the right and to the left, interrupted occasionally by direct marches, and when the horses become calm, the instructor causes them to pass *to the trot;* after several wheels *at the trot*, they resume *the walk*.

517.—If the platoon is wheeling to the right, and the instructor wishes it to change the wheel to the left without halting, he commands:

1. *Platoon in circle left wheel.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the left flank halts, and becomes the pivot. The right flank assuming the gait at which the left flank was marching, moves forward and describes a circle proportionate to the extent of the front. All the oth troopers straighten their horses, and guide them so as to pass over new circles in an inverse sense.

When the troopers begin to wheel regularly, the instructor requires the conductors of the marching flanks to regulate the gait so as to arrive together in line and in column.

518.—The troopers being sufficiently exercised at the wheels in single rank *at the walk* and *the trot*, the ranks are closed and the wheels executed by platoon, in following the same gradation.
The instructor commands:

1. *Platoon in circle right* (or *left*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 73, *fig. C*). At the command MARCH, the troopers of the front rank execute this movement, as prescribed, No. 513. The troopers of the rear rank turn the head and carry the hand towards the marching flank, so that each one may be out of the direction of his file-leader by two troopers. For this purpose, the moment the wheel commences, each rear rank man executes a *quarter-turn to the left*, sustaining the haunches of his horse with the right leg, when the wheel is to the right, (or a *quarter-turn to the right*, in sustaining the haunches of his horse with the left leg when the wheel is to the left), keeping during the wheel in the direction of his new file-leader, and remaining at the distance of 2 feet from the front rank. The two rear rank men on the marching flank, who are without file-leaders, should describe their circle without being farther outside of the front rank than is necessary, and be able to resume their places behind their file-leaders easily. During the wheel, they should regulate their gait so that the rear rank, which aligns itself upon them, may be at its proper distance.

519.—To stop the wheel, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command *platoon*, the rear rank men straighten their horses and return to the direction of their file-leaders.

At the command HALT, all the troopers stop.

At the command *left* (or *right*)—DRESS, they align themselves towards the side indicated.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The platoon is then marched to the front, and made to repeat the same movement.

520.—When the instructor wishes the platoon to resume the direct march, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the first command, which is FORWARD, the rear rank men replace themselves behind their file-leaders, and march straight forward.

521.—The platoon wheeling to the right, to wheel to the opposite side without halting, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon in circle left wheel.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 73, *fig. C*). At the command *platoon in circle left wheel*, the rear rank men return to the direction of their file-leaders.

At the command MARCH, the front rank men conform to what is prescribed, No. 517; the rear rank men carry the hand towards the marching flank, as prescribed, No. 518.

The instructor gives the command MARCH, the moment the rear rank men have taken up the direction of their file-leaders.

522.—To give the troopers the habit of correcting faults, the pivot man is directed to bear against the rank, so that the other troopers feeling the pressure from that direction, may learn to gain ground towards the marching flank. The pivot is then directed to gain ground in the opposite direction, which would require the other troopers to approach him gradually.

When the troopers have acquired in the execution of these movements, *at the walk*, the intelligence and skill necessary to avoid confusion, they are repeated *at the trot*.

523.—The platoon being halted, to place it in a direction perpendicular to the original front, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon right (or left) wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

4. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed on the same principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot.

The instructor gives the command HALT, when the marching flank has nearly terminated its wheel.

524.—The platoon being halted, to face it to the rear, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon right-about* (or *left-about*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed following the principles prescribed, No. 523, the platoon passing over a half circle.

The instructor gives the command HALT, when the marching flank has nearly completed the half circle, and the platoon is on a line parallel to the original front.

525.—The platoon being halted, to place it towards its right in a direction oblique to the original front, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon right-half* (or *left-half*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed on the principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot.

The instructor gives the command HALT, when the marching flank has nearly completed its half-wheel to the right or to the left.

526.—Before dressing the platoon, the trooper on the marching flank is made to come up abreast of the pivot man, so that the other troopers will not have to rein-back in order to align themselves.

527.—The platoon being on the march, the same movements are executed at the commands: 1. *Platoon right* (or *left*) *wheel, right-about* (or *left-about*) *wheel, right-half* (or *left-half*) *wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; 4. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the command MARCH, the wheeling flank wheels at the gait at which the platoon was marching; the pivot flank halts.

At the third command, which is FORWARD, the pivot resumes its original pace, and the two flanks move forward at the same gait.

These movements being properly executed from a halt and *at the walk*, are repeated *at the trot*.

To wheel on a moveable pivot.

528.—The wheel on a moveable pivot is employed in the successive changes of direction in column.

In this wheel, the object of the moveable pivot is to leave by degrees the ground on which the movement commences, by advancing in the new direction.

The conductor of the marching flank should increase his gait and describe his arc of circle so as to cause the files neither to open nor close. The pivot describes *an arc of five paces* in slackening the gait. In each rank, the troopers from the centre to the marching flank increase the gait progressively, so that the centre man preserves the gait at which the platoon was marching. The troopers from the centre to the pivot slacken the gait progressively. At the end of the wheel on a moveable pivot, the portion of the rank which had augmented its gait should slacken it, and that which had slackened its gait should augment it. All the troopers straighten their horses; the marching flank and the pivot resume the gait at which they originally marched.

529.—The platoon being on the march, and supposed to be the head of the column, to cause it to change direction, the instructor commands:

Head of column to the left (or *to the right*).

At this command, the assistant-instructor commands:

1. *Left* (or *right*)—Turn.
2. Forward.

(Pl. 73, *fig. D*). At the first part of the first command, which is *left* (or *right*), the pivot prepares to slacken, and the marching flank to augment the gait.

At the second part of the same command, which is turn, the platoon turns to the left or to the right, the pivot slackening its gait, in describing *an arc of five paces*; the marching flank augments its gait, and regulates itself by the pivot during the whole of the wheel.

At the last command, which is forward, all the troopers straighten their horses, the pivot and marching flank moving forward in the gait at which the platoon was originally marching.

The troopers not having been exercised to wheel *at the gallop* on a fixed pivot, they are made to wheel on a moveable pivot only in marching *at the walk*, that the marching flank which should increase its gait will have to take only *the trot*.

530.—To exercise the troopers in wheeling *at the gallop* on a fixed pivot, the progression established for the exercise *at the walk* and *at the trot* is followed, except that intentional faults are not committed in order to be corrected, and that the platoon is always halted before changing the direction of the wheel.

The instructor changes the gait frequently, and avoids galloping too long to the same hand.

The platoon is exercised also to wheel *at the trot* and *at the gallop*, in setting out from a halt, and to halt while wheeling at these gaits.

Individual oblique march.

531.—The platoon marching in line, to cause it to gain ground towards one of its flanks, without changing the front, the instructor commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 74, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the troopers execute all at the same time a *quarter-turn to the right*, so that the head of each horse may be opposite the extremity of the neck of the horse on his right, and that the right knee of each trooper may be in rear of the left knee of the trooper on his right. This first movement being executed, the troopers move forward in the new direction, regulating themselves upon the guide.

When the platoon has obliqued sufficiently, the instructor commands:

FORWARD.

At this command, the troopers straighten their horses, and move forward regulating themselves upon the guide.

In the oblique march, the guide is always on the obliquing side, without being indicated; and after the command FORWARD, the guide returns, without indication, to the side on which it was originally.

When the troopers are not closed they should increase progressively the gait, in order to approach the side towards which they march; they should insensibly slacken the gait if they are too much closed, or more advanced than the flank towards which they oblique. All these movements are executed in gaining more ground to the front than to the side.

532.—The platoon marching *at the walk*, to execute the oblique *at the trot*, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique—trot;* 2. MARCH.

When the platoon has obliqued sufficiently, the instructor commands: FORWARD.

The guide observes particularly to commence *the trot* without precipitation.

The same course is observed if the platoon is marching *at the trot*, and the object is to oblique *at the gallop*.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos at the same gait.

533.—The instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*).
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the four (or two) first files of the right continue to march forward at the same gait; the other files halt and break successively by fours (or by twos), as prescribed, No. 454.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by file the movement is executed on the same principles, the first file only continuing to march forward.

534.—The platoon marching *at the trot*, it is broken on the same principles, the first files continuing to march at the same gait, all the other files assume *the walk* at the command MARCH, and resume *the trot* as they break from the platoon.

The same course is observed when the platoon marches *at the gallop;* the first files continue to march at that gait, the others assume the trot at the command MARCH, and resume *the gallop* as they commence to oblique.

535.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed, following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos*) *from the left*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.*

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it at the same gait.

536.—The platoon marching in column, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

The movement is executed as prescribed for *front into line*, No. 462.

537.—The platoon marching in column *at the trot*, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files pass *to the walk*; the other files continue to march at the same gait, oblique immediately to the left, march straight forward in this direction, make a *quarter-turn to the right* on coming opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, and pass *to the walk* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

At the command *guide right*, they dress towards the right.

538.—When the column is *at the gallop*, the platoon is formed on the same principles. The two (or four) first files take *the trot*, at the command MARCH; the other files continue to march *at the gallop*, and take *the trot* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

When the column is marching by file, the platoon is formed on the same principles.

539.—The column marching left in front, the platoon is formed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Form platoon:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos, in doubling the gait.

540.—The instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*)—*trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the four (or two) first files of the right take *the trot;* the others continue to march *at the walk*, and take successively *the trot* when they oblique to the right, in order to enter the column.

541.—The platoon marching *at the trot*, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*)—*gallop.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 540.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by file, the ·vement is executed on the same principles.

When the platoon marches *at the gallop*, it is always broken without doubling the gait.

542.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos*) *from the left —trot* (or *gallop*): 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.*

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it in doubling the gait.

543.—The platoen marching in column, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files continue to march forward at the same gait; the other files take *the trot*, oblique immediately to the left, march in this direction, make a *quarter-turn to the right* on coming opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, and pass *to the walk* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

At the command *guide right*, they dress towards the right.

544.—The platoon marching in column *at the trot*, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon—gallop.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 543.

When the column is *at the gallop*, the platoon is always formed at the same gait.

When the column is marching by file, the platoon is formed on the same principles.

545.—The column marching left in front, the platoon is formed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Form platoon—trot* (or *gallop*); 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

Movements by fours, the platoon being in column or in line.

546.—The platoon being in column, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours—left* (or *right*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 74, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, each rank of fours executes its wheel to the left, according to the principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot; Nos. 4 turn upon themselves, sustaining with the left leg the haunches of their horses, in order not to constrain the movement of the rank immediately behind them; all the troopers regulate themselves towards the marching flanks.

The movement being nearly completed, the instructor commands:

1. Halt.
2. *Right (*or *left)*—Dress.
3. Front.

At the command halt, the troopers straighten their horses and halt with steadiness.

In this movement, the front and rear-rank execute, separately, a wheel on a fixed pivot. Each rank of fours belonging to the rear-rank, is placed at the side of the rank of fours, composed of its file leaders. When the movement is terminated, the platoon is in one rank.

547.—The platoon being in one rank, it is put again in column by the commands prescribed, No. 546; then the troopers of the rear-rank are placed in front of their file-leaders. In executing again two *wheels to the left by fours*, the platoon is put in its natural order.

In the first *wheel to the left by fours*, the leading rank of fours should execute its movement slowly, in order to give the others time to execute theirs; but in the second *wheel to the left by fours*, the last rank of fours, which becomes head of the column, should execute its movement in lengthening a little the gait, so as not to retard the rear of the column.

548.—The platoon being in column, and having executed a *wheel to the left by fours*, as prescribed, No. 546, which puts it in a single rank, to face it in the opposite direction, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours left-about (*or *right-about) wheel.*
2. March.

At the command MARCH, each rank of fours *wheels to the left-about* on the principles prescribed for the *wheel to the left by fours.*

To halt after having wheeled about, the instructor commands:

1. HALT.
2. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
3. FRONT.

To put the platoon again in column in the natural order, the instructor causes to be executed a *wheel to the left by fours.*

549.—When the column is marching, the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 546, observing that, at the command MARCH, the pivots halt immediately and turn upon themselves, supporting with the left leg the haunches of their horses.

The movement being nearly terminated, the instructor commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the first command, which is FORWARD, the pivots and all the other troopers, conforming to the principles of the direct march, regulate themselves towards the guide.

550.—The platoon marching in column, and having made one *wheel to the left by fours,* which puts it in single rank, the instructor causes to be executed a *wheel to the left-about* (or *to the right-about*) *by fours*; the movement being nearly terminated, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide right* (or *left*).

To put the platoon again in column in the natural order, the instructor causes to be executed a *wheel to the left* (or *to the right*) *by fours*, and indicates the guide to the left.

551.—The platoon marching in column by fours, right in front, to cause it to march to the rear, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours left-about* (or *right-about*) *wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right* (or *left*).

Which is executed on the principles prescribed, No. 548, observing that the ranks of fours should finish the movement at the same time; that they should commence the last half of the wheel gently, regulating themselves upon the last rank of fours, which becoming the head of the column, lengthens the gait so as not to retard the others. After this movement, the troopers of the rear rank are placed in front of their file-leaders.

To put the column again in the natural order, the instructor causes to be executed a *wheel to the right-about* (or *to the left-about*) *by fours*.

552.—The platoon being in line, to cause it to gain

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos at the same gait.

533.—The instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*).
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the four (or two) first files of the right continue to march forward at the same gait; the other files halt and break successively by fours (or by twos), as prescribed, No. 454.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by file the movement is executed on the same principles, the first file only continuing to march forward.

534.—The platoon marching *at the trot*, it is broken on the same principles, the first files continuing to march at the same gait, all the other files assume *the walk* at the command MARCH, and resume *the trot* as they break from the platoon.

The same course is observed when the platoon marches *at the gallop;* the first files continue to march at that gait, the others assume the trot at the command MARCH, and resume *the gallop* as they commence to oblique.

535.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed, following the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos*) *from the left*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.*

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it at the same gait.

536.—The platoon marching in column, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

The movement is executed as prescribed for *front into line*, No. 462.

537.—The platoon marching in column *at the trot*, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files pass *to the walk;* the other files continue to march at the same gait, oblique immediately to the left, march straight forward in this direction, make a *quarter-turn to the right* on coming opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, and pass *to the walk* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

At the command *guide right*, they dress towards the right.

538.—When the column is *at the gallop*, the platoon is formed on the same principles. The two (or four) first files take *the trot*, at the command MARCH; the other files continue to march *at the gallop*, and take *the trot* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

When the column is marching by file, the platoon is formed on the same principles.

539.—The column marching left in front, the platoon is formed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Form platoon*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

The platoon marching in line, to break it by fours or by twos, in doubling the gait.

540.—The instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*)—*trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the four (or two) first files of the right take *the trot*; the others continue to march *at the walk*, and take successively *the trot* when they oblique to the right, in order to enter the column.

541.—The platoon marching *at the trot*, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours* (or *by twos*)—*gallop.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 540.

The platoon marching in line, to break it by file, the movement is executed on the same principles.

When the platoon marches *at the gallop*, it is always broken without doubling the gait.

542.—To break the platoon by the left, the movement is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos*) *from the left—trot* (or *gallop*) : 2. MARCH : 3. *Guide right.*

The platoon marching in column by twos or by fours, to form it in doubling the gait.

543.—The platoon marching in column, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the two (or four) first files continue to march forward at the same gait; the other files take *the trot*, oblique immediately to the left, march in this direction, make a *quarter-turn to the right* on coming opposite the place they are to occupy in the platoon, and pass *to the walk* on arriving upon the alignment of the first.

At the command *guide right*, they dress towards the right.

544.—The platoon marching in column *at the trot*, right in front, the instructor commands:

For this purpose, four heads made of canvass and stuffed with hay, are placed upon wooden posts 5 feet 6 inches high, and ranged upon the two long sides of the riding ground. They should be numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and all placed at one pace from the track except No. 2, which is at two paces, and at which the trooper fires his pistol.

The first head is placed opposite the left of each rank.

The second, at an equal distance from the first and the third; the third at the middle of the long side.

The fourth is placed opposite the right of each rank.

In order to calm the horses, the instructor causes the troopers to make several turns upon the track, to both hands, *at the walk* and *at the trot*.

The troopers are then formed at the extremities of the ground by the movement FRONT, so that the two ranks face each other, the back towards the short sides and at 6 paces from the track. The pistols are then loaded.

Only two troopers execute the course at the same time. The instructor designates the one upon whom the other is to regulate himself.

563.—At a notice from the instructor, the trooper on the left of each rank places himself upon the track in front of the corner of the riding ground, and in rear of the left of his rank. Both troopers *draw*—PISTOL, cock it, and take the position of *raise*—PISTOL, holding themselves ready to commence the march. *(Fig. A, a).*

At the command MARCH, the two troopers move off *at a walk;* on arriving abreast of head No. 3, they take *the trot, (fig. B, b)*, and at the first corner they take *the gallop, (fig. C, c)*. They pass behind the opposite rank, continue to follow the track, observing to keep their horses steady; pass behind their own rank, and when they come near head No. 2, they lower the pistol, the arm half extended, aim and fire, taking care to keep their horses well in hand; they then return the pistol, draw the sabre, carry it to the shoulder, and take the position of GUARD. The two troopers pass again behind the rank opposite to their own, and continue to march upon the track, taking the position of the first motion of *front*—CUT, as prescribed, No. 124.

Having arrived at head No. 1, *(fig. E, e)*, which is on the left of the rank opposite to their own, they cut it vertically; they then take the position of the first motion of *right*—CUT, No. 126 *(fig. F, f)*.

Having arrived at head No. 3, they cut it horizontally *(fig. G, g)*, and then take the position of the first motion of *in quarte*—POINT, No. 118 *(fig. H, h)*.

Having arrived at head No. 4, they give point, take it off, and elevate the sabre to the full extent of the arm, the blade and the wrist perpendicular to the right shoulder.

They pass for the second time behind their own rank. At the middle of the long side, they take *the trot* and then *the walk;* on arriving abreast of the opposite rank, they leave the track, take the shortest rout *(fig. I, i)* to the right of their own rank, passing by the rear, and return the sabre.

As soon as the two troopers have taken *the trot*, they are replaced by the next trooper on the left of each rank; and so on throughout the two ranks, until the course is executed.

564.—The instructor reminds the troopers that the essential point is to conduct their horses well, and that they should not in any case derange the position of the body or of the bridle-hand. It is prohibited to put balls in the pistols, as the blank cartridge is sufficient to blow off the head.

565.—This exercise is then recommenced, the troopers exercising *to the left hand;* the first trooper on the right of each rank places himself upon the track, and conforms to what has been prescribed for the exercise *to the right hand.*

To fire the pistol, heads No. 2 change sides and are placed between Nos. 3 and 4, and at two paces from the track On arriving at head No. 4, which is on the right of the opposite rank, the troopers take the position of the first motion of *left*—CUT, No. 125, and cut it vertically. On arriving at head No. 3, they retake the position of the first motion of *left*—CUT, and cut it horizontally. On arriving at head No. 1, they take the position of the first motion of *left*—POINT, No 119, and give point.

566.—Lancers execute the same course in pointing all the heads, which are placed for this purpose on the alignment of head No. 2.

567.—That the running at the heads may be better understood, the instructor causes it to be executed *at the walk*, halting the troopers after the execution of each movement. When the troopers have performed it several times, first *at the walk* and then *at the trot*, it is executed *at the gallop*.

To leap the ditch and the bar.

568.—The instructor causes the troopers to leap the ditch and the bar by twos and by fours, and then by platoon, observing the principles prescribed, Nos. 414, and following, the troopers taking care to avoid being constrained, as much as possible.

When a platoon formed in two ranks is to leap the ditch or the bar, the rear rank halts at the commands: 1. *Rear rank,* 2 HALT, given by the chief of the platoon, when it arrives at 10 paces from the ditch. The rear rank moves without command after the front rank has leapt.

To charge by platoon.

569.—The charge will be practised by file, by twos, fours, and sections, before the charge by platoon.

The troopers being instructed in the individual charge, No. 418, to charge by platoon the instructor orders the sabre to be drawn. The platoon is commanded by the assistant-instructor, that the instructor may be able to move wherever he can best observe the faults.

The opposite line is marked out 200 paces to the front, by two troopers, the distance of the front of the platoon apart, and facing each other.

To commence the move, the assistant-instructor commands:

1. *Platoon forward.*
2. *Guide right* (or *left*).
3. MARCH.

When the platoon has marched 20 paces, the assistant-instructor commands:

1. *Trot.*
2. MARCH.

At 60 paces farther, he commands:

1. *Gallop.*
2. MARCH

At 80 paces farther, he commands: CHARGE.

At this command, the troopers of both ranks take the position of *raise*—SABRE. (Lancers, front rank, *charge*—LANCES, rear rank, *carry*—LANCES, disengaged from the boot). They give hand and lengthen the gallop, without losing control of their horses or disuniting.

When the platoon arrives at 20 paces from the troopers who trace the new line, the assistant-instructor commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Platoon.*
3. HALT.
4. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

At the command *attention*, the troopers carry the sabre to the shoulder. (*Lancers*, carry the lance).

At the command *platoon*, they take *the trot.*

At the command HALT, they stop.

At the command *right*—DRESS, they align themselves to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

570.—The troopers should be exercised at the charge with the greatest care, without being required to repeat it too often.

The instructor requires *the gallop* to be kept up; he sees that the troopers preserve ease in the ranks; that they hold a light hand, so that the horses not being constrained in their movements may not become too restive. He observes that the troopers carry the upper part of the body a little forward in order to aid the impulsion, remaining at the same time well seated, which gives them a facility in conducting their horses and using the sabre; finally, that the rear rank keeps at its proper distance. It is better, however, that the rear rank should have too much than too little room.

The instructor explains to the troopers, that it is in keeping their horses in hand, in causing them to feel from time to time the effect of the bit, in moving parallel to the flank files, and remaining always abreast of them, that the shock of the charge becomes the greatest. Finally, the instructor directs the troopers not to change the gait before the command, and to lengthen the gallop only at the command CHARGE.

Rallying.

571.—To exercise the troopers in rallying, the platoon is formed at the extremity of the ground, the sabres are drawn, and the signal *to disperse* is sounded; at this signal, the troopers disperse and charge as foragers; the instructor and the flank files remain in place, to mark out the rallying point. When the troopers have marched 150 or 200 paces, the instructor orders *the rally* to be sounded.

At this signal, the troopers *wheel to the left-about*, rejoin the platoon by the shortest line, and resume their places in the ranks.

The rallying should be executed rapidly but without noise, the troopers entering the ranks always by the rear.

As soon as two-thirds of the troopers have joined, the instructor commands the platoon to move forward. The first time, the platoon is rallied *at the trot*, and then *at th* *lop*. This movement is repeated without retain flank files; in this case, the troopers rally behind the instructor.

Skirmishing.

572.—The platoon being supposed to form a part of the squadron, it is dispersed as skirmishers, in order to cover the front and the flanks of the squadron.

The platoon being in line at the extremity of the ground, the instructor causes the schabraques to be raised, the holsters uncovered, and the arms loaded; he marches the platoon forward, and when he wishes to disperse the troopers as skirmishers, he commands:

1. *Six files from right—as skirmishers.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 76). At the first command, the file-closer places himself in front of the six files of the left, of whom he takes command.

These six files are destined to support the skirmishers and to relieve them.

At the command MARCH, the file-closer commands HALT to the six files of the left, and causes them to draw the sabre.

At the same command, the six files of the right continue to march forward; after going 10 paces, they disperse as skirmishers, extending themselves so as to cover the supposed front of a squadron, in passing beyond each of its flanks. The right trooper obliques to the right, the left trooper to the left. The troopers of the rear rank come up as soon as possible, abreast of the front rank, each one placing himself on the left of his file-leader, and as soon as they are in line, all take the position of *advance*—CARBINE, or *raise*—PISTOL. They continue to march until the signal *halt*, No. 2.

The instructor causes the *halt* to be sounded when the skirmishers are at 100 or 150 paces from the reserve.

The troopers keep at 5 paces apart, regulating themselves towards the guide during the whole time they act as skirmishers.

The assistant-instructor places himself in rear of the skirmishers, in order to superintend their movements.

573.—The chief of the platoon, followed by his trumpeter, places himself half way between the skirmishers and the reserve; he moves along the line wherever he thinks his presence most necessary. The reserve and the skirmishers execute their movements at the signals of the trumpeter who follows the officer.

If the chief of the platoon wishes the skirmishers to move forward, he causes the *forward*, No. 1, to be sounded; each skirmisher moves forward, regulating his movements by those of the guide and preserving his interval; the reserve follows them, keeping at its proper distance.

To move the skirmishers towards the right, *to the right*, No. 4, is sounded; each trooper turns to the right and marches in the direction of those who precede him, taking care to preserve his distance; the reserve also turns to the right.

To face the skirmishers again to the front, *to the left*, No. 3, is sounded; the skirmishers and the reserve turn to the left.

To move the skirmishers towards the left, *to the left*, No. 3, is sounded; each skirmisher turns to the left and marches in the direction of those who precede him, taking care to preserve his distance. The reserve also turns to the left

To face the skirmishers again to the front, *to the right*, No. 4, is sounded; the skirmishers and the reserve turn to the right.

If, after having turned to the right, the instructor wishes the skirmishers to move towards the opposite side, he orders *the about*, No. 5, to be sounded; the skirmishers and the reserve *turn to the left-about*, and move forward.

If, after having turned to the left, the instructor wishes the skirmishers to move towards the opposite side, he causes *the about*, No. 5, to be sounded: the skirmishers and the reserve *turn to the right-about*, and move forward.

During the flank movements, if the troopers are to continue firing, they leave the column and face the enemy for that purpose. As soon as they have fired, they resume their places in the column in doubling the gait.

(Pl. 77). The skirmishers are marching to the front or at a halt; if the instructor wishes the line to move to the rear, the chief of the platoon orders the *retreat* to be sounded. At this signal, the troopers of the front rank move forward 5 paces, fire, then turn *to the left-about*, in order to move to the rear, and retire loading their pieces. When they have marched 50 paces, or more if necessary, the chief of platoon causes *the about*, No. 5, to be sounded. At this signal, the troopers, who were retiring, face to the front by turning *to the right-about*. The troopers who are in the first line fire and turn *to the left-about*, retire in loading their pieces, pass in the intervals of the line which is in rear, move 50 paces farther, and face to the front at the signal *the about*, No. 5.

The troopers of the line which is in rear, move 5 paces to the front the moment the troopers who retire pass into their intervals; they then commence firing by the flank indicated.

The alternate movement of the two lines continues as long as the skirmishers move to the rear. When the instructor wishes the retreat to cease, the chief of platoon orders *forward*, No. 1, to be sounded. The skirmishers who are in rear move up, in doubling the gait, abreast of those the most advanced, and all march forward until the signal *to halt*, *No.* 2, is sounded.

If the instructor wishes the whole line of skirmishers to retire at once, he orders *the about*, No. 5, to be sounded.

The reserve retires and faces to the front, regulating its movement by that of the skirmishers, so as to remain always at 60 paces from the 2d line. It executes its rear movement at the moment the retreating line passes into the intervals of the line which moves forward.

574.—The rallying of skirmishers is always made on the point occupied by the officer.

To rally the skirmishers, the officer places himself habitually in front of the reserve, and causes *the rally*, No. 6, to be sounded. At this signal the skirmishers *turn-about*, rally on the reserve by the shortest route, and draw the sabre.

If the officer is not with the reserve when *the rally*, No. 6, is sounded, the skirmishers rally upon him, and the reserve comes up and joins them. The troopers are thus exercised to rally upon any point whatever of the line.

575.—If a defile is presented in advance of the front of the line, and orders are given to pass it, the troopers who are opposite first enter it; they are followed at some distance by the other troopers, who *turn by trooper to the left* and *to the right*, in order to put themselves in file.

As soon as the first have passed the defile, they move 50 or 60 paces to the front; the others come up abreast of them in obliquing, those of the right to the right, and those of the left to the left. The reserve enters the defile when the first skirmishers have reconnoitred it.

If the skirmishers are to pass a defile placed in rear, they commence by approaching it; when the reserve is at a suitable distance it passes rapidly, and posts itself 50 or 60 paces from, and on the side of the passage.

The two troopers who are on the flank, *turn-about to the left*, move to the rear so as to arrive together at the entrance of the defile, which they pass immediately. They are followed closely by the other troopers, who execute successively the same movement; the centre troopers, who cover the defile, enter it the last.

At the going out of the defile, the two troopers who are in front turn, one to the left and the other to the right; and when all the troopers have passed the defile, they stop at the signal *to halt*, No. 2, and face to the front.

The instructor sometimes rallies the skirmishers immediately after having passed the defile, either to the front or to the rear.

576.—These movements are at first executed *at the walk*, then *at the trot*, and finally, *at the gallop*. When the troopers have learned to perform these movements well, they are exercised at them in executing the manual of arms, and in firing; and finally, with the overcoats rolled and carried over the shoulder. When the troopers are *at the gallop*, and the instructor wishes them to pass *to the trot*, he orders *the trot*, No. 7, to be sounded; when they are *at the trot*, and he wishes them to pass *to the walk*, he orders the *halt*, No. 2, and then the *forward*, No. 1, to be sounded.

577.—To commence or to cease firing, the signal is sounded. All the troopers do not fire at once, but one after another, commencing on the side of the guide. They afterwards continue firing without waiting for, or being governed by each other. Each rear-rank man has an understanding with his file-leader that, as far as practicable, the piece of one may be always charged while the other is loading; the troopers of the same file should give a mutual support to each other.

When the platoon skirmishes without gaining ground to the front, the skirmishers should nevertheless keep in motion always; each trooper of the front rank, after having fired, moves some steps to the rear, at the same time loading his piece; and as soon as he returns to the line, the rear-rank man of the same file fires, and moves in his turn to the rear.

In the charge as foragers, the men of the rear-rank approach within one or two paces of their file-leaders, to be able to support each other mutually.

As soon as the skirmishers charge, the reserve moves forward to support them.

The skirmishers retire by *turning-about to the left*, and face again to the front by *turning-about to the right*. When they have reformed in platoon, they return the pistol to the holster, or drop the carbine, and draw the sabre. (*Lancers* carry the lance.)

578.—To relieve skirmishers, the instructor commands to the reserve:

1. *Six files from left—as skirmishers.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH, the reserve disperses and moves up upon the line of old skirmishers. The right trooper of the front-rank passes on the right of the right skirmisher of the front rank; the right trooper of the rear-rank on the right of the right skirmisher of the rear-rank, and so on throughout, each one passing to the right of the one he relieves, and 5 paces beyond him. The old skirmishers *turn-about*, and rally *at a gallop* on the officer, who during the movement is placed at the point where the six files now become the reserve should reform.

The non-commissioned officer who commanded the six files of the left, now takes command of the six files of the right.

If there are two non-commissioned officers with the platoon, each one follows the portion of the platoon to which he is attached.

DRAGOONS.—The dragoons having been sufficiently exercised in all the movements of skirmishing, will be taught to dismount and form with celerity to fight on foot.

At the commencement, all the movements of this instruction will be decomposed, in order to make them better understood.

The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

Prepare to fight—ON FOOT.
1 *time*, 4 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is ON FOOT, prepare to dismount as prescribed, No. 292.

2. Execute what is prescribed, *to dismount*, No. 292; Nos. 4, of each rank, will remain mounted.

3. Return to the ranks as prescribed, No. 292, face to the right, pass the reins with the right hand over the head of the horse, seize the extremity of the reins with the left hand, seize them again with the right hand, 6 inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails upward; face to the front, and hook up the sabre without letting go the reins.

4. Face-about to the right, seizing the reins with the left hand, 6 inches from the mouth of the horse, the nails downward, slip the right hand to the extremity of the reins; Nos. 3, of each rank, give the reins to Nos. 4, who remain mounted; Nos. 2 and 1 engage the end of the reins with both hands, in the head-stall of the bridle of the horse which is on the left, passing them under the nose-band and the cheek-piece of the bridle, and tying them in a slip-knot, so that each horse may be about one foot from the one to which he is tied; face again to the front by the right, unsling the carbine, and come to a carry.

The instructor commands:

Dragoons—INTO LINE.
1 *time.*

At the last part of the command, which is INTO LINE, move twelve paces to the front, turning the back upon the platoon of horses; half the rear-rank pass to the right by the right-flank, the other half to the left by the left-flank, and place themselves behind their file-leaders.

Nos. 4, who remain on horse-back, have charge of the dismounted horses; they take the end of the reins of the first dismounted horse in the left hand, holding them near the bit with the right hand, the nails downward; an assistant-instructor, or file-closer of the platoon, remains with the dismounted horses to direct them.

The dragoons having been sufficiently exercised at the different movements of this instruction, will be required to execute them rapidly without stopping at the several motions, and at the single command, *prepare to fight on foot*, given by the instructor.

The two ranks being formed, the platoon will be conducted where it is to fight on foot, and will be there exercised in what has been prescribed, Nos. 211, 215, 239.

The dismounted horses will also be exercised in changing position, by marching by rank and by fours.

When the instructor wishes the dragoons to remount, he will rally them if they are dispersed as skirmishers, as prescribed, No. 239.

The platoon being rallied and formed, the instructor commands:

Dragoons about—FACE.

He conducts the platoon rear-rank in front; having come within 12 paces of the horses, he commands:

Dragoons—MOUNT.

At this command, the dragoons return to their horses rapidly, without alarming them; they sling carbine, mount, and draw the sabre.

The command, *dragoons—mount*, at the commencement, will be executed in 4 motions and from a halt, that the troopers may better understand it. For this purpose, the platoon being rallied and marching with the rear-rank in front, is halted 12 paces from the horses; the instructor then commands:

Dragoons—MOUNT.
1 *time*, 4 *motions*.

1. At the last part of the command, which is MOUNT, sling the carbine.
2. Rejoin the horses, the rear-rank men passing to the left and right, as prescribed in dismounting; untie the horse, pass the reins over the neck, unhook the sabre, and take the position of the trooper before mounting, prescribed, No. 267.
3. Execute the two times of *prepare to mount*, as prescribed, No. 268.
4. Execute the two times of *mount*, as prescribed, No. 268; adjust the reins, return to the ranks, and draw the sabre.

The platoon being formed, the instructor will exercise it again in what has been prescribed, Nos. 569, and following.

SCHOOL OF THE SQUADRON MOUNTED.

579.—The object of the *school of the squadron* is to instruct the platoons to execute together what they have been taught separately, and to prepare the squadron to perform what it will be required to do when a part of the regiment.

The squadron is composed as prescribed, Title 1st, article 1st.

The dress of the troopers, and the horse-equipage, are the same as prescribed for the *school of the platoon*.

The *school of the squadron* being the base of the *evolutions of the regiment*, the captain commanding observes that the chiefs of platoons execute with regularity what is required of them, and that they give the commands at the proper time and in the proper tone. He requires the particular guides, the file-closers, and the non-commissioned officers on the flanks, to act with calmness and without hesitation in the different movements.

The captain commanding causes the officers to alternate in the command of the platoons, that they may become familiar with all the positions in the squadron.

He observes the same course with the non-commissioned officers, and gives them sometimes the command of a platoon, to enable them to replace an officer should it become necessary.

To make the formations in line better understood, they are executed at first from a halt. In this case each platoon performs its movements separately and successively, at the command of its chief, on receiving notice from the captain commanding.

Each movement, after having been correctly executed by the right, is repeated by the left.

When the squadron has acquired calmness and confidence, and one article is well understood, this article is repeated with sabres drawn, and alternately at all the gaits, except the *wheels to the right, to the left, to the right-about, and to the left-about by fours, the counter-march, the wheels on a moveable pivot by squadron, the individual oblique marches when marching by squadron,* which are executed only *at the walk* and *at the trot.*

The troopers are made to *mount* and to *dismount* by the times, but without explanation.

The squadron is exercised at the manual of arms once a week; this is done in open ranks; the second captain superintends the rear-rank.

The captain commanding requires the distances between the platoons to be observed exactly in all the movements; he sees that the troopers are not constrained, and that the rear-rank men are not only in the direction of their file-leaders, but that there is always two feet between the head of their horses and the croup of those of the front-rank.

The second captain is charged with the alignment of the rear-rank and the rank of file-closers; he resumes his place in line at the command FRONT.

The captain commanding moves wherever his presence is most required; the troopers are required to observe absolute silence, and all rectifications are done by signs, or in a low voice.

ARTICLE FIRST.

Successive alignment of platoons in the squadron.
Alignment of the squadron.
To open and close the ranks.
To break the squadron by fours.

Direct march in column by fours.

Change of direction.

Individual oblique march.

The squadron marching in column by fours, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right into line.

To regulate the rapidity of the gaits.

To form the squadron in one rank, and to form it in two ranks.

580.—The squadron being formed in two ranks opened, the non-commissioned officers and troopers at the head of their horses, the chiefs of platoon mounted, at 10 paces from, and facing the centre of their platoons, the captain-commanding commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Right*—DRESS.
3. FRONT.

He then commands:

In each platoon—and in each rank—COUNT *(by)* FOURS.

At this command, the troopers count off in the four platoons at once, commencing on the right of each rank.

The captain-commanding then gives the command to mount.

At the command *form*—RANKS, the chiefs of platoon move forward, face to the front by *turning to the right-about*, and place themselves before the centre of their platoons, the croup of their horses one pace from the head of the horses of the front-rank. The file-closers follow the rear-rank.

Successive alignment of platoons in the squadron.

581.—The squadron being in line, the captain-commanding places the two non-commissioned officers, principal guides of the right and left, upon a line parallel to the front of the squadron, at 30 paces from the particular guides, and facing each other as if they were placed on intermediate points.

On receiving notice from the captain-commanding, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide right:* 3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the platoon moves forward; at one pace from the point which marks the new alignment, the chief of the platoon commands: 1. HALT. 2. *Right*-DRESS.

At the command HALT, the chief of the platoon and the particular guide of the right, continue to march on and establish themselves immediately, the latter bringing the head of his horse against the boot of the principal guide of the right.

The first platoon being correctly aligned, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoon—Right*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 78, *fig. A*). At the first command, the chief of the second platoon commands: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide right:* 3. MARCH. Having arrived abreast of the file-closers of the platoon which forms the base of the alignment, he commands: 1. HALT: 2. *Right*—DRESS, and at the same time moves forward on the line of the chief of that platoon.

At the command HALT, the platoon stops. At the command *Right*—DRESS, all the troopers move forward together upon the alignment.

Each chief of platoon executes successively the same movement, commanding MARCH when the one who precedes him has commanded HALT.

The particular guide of the left, at the command HALT, from the chief of the fourth platoon, brings up the head of his horse against the boot of the principal guide of the left.

The squadron being aligned, the captain-commanding commands: FRONT.

582.—This alignment being correctly executed, it is repeated giving the new base of alignment a direction oblique to the front of the squadron. For this purpose, the chief of the first platoon, on receiving notice from the captain-commanding, moves his platoon 24 paces forward, causes it to execute a half-wheel to the right at the commands: 1. *Right half*—WHEEL; 2. FORWARD; and after marching it 6 paces in the new direction, he halts, and aligns it.

The first platoon being correctly aligned, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoon—right*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 78, *fig. B*). At the first command, the movement is executed successively; each chief of platoon moves straight forward, and commands: 1. *Right half*—WHEEL; 2. FORWARD, so that his platoon may execute its wheel on a fixed pivot at the moment the right arrives opposite the left of the platoon which precedes it.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

583.—The captain-commanding observes that the officers align themselves promptly, on a line parallel to the base of the alignment, that they do not suffer too much time to elapse between the commands HALT and *right*—DRESS, so as not to retard the successive alignments; he also observes that the non-commissioned officers pay attention to the general and not individual alignment. As soon as the latter are correctly aligned, he commands: FRONT.

Alignment of the squadron.

584.—The captain-commanding, after having placed the right particular guide, so that no trooper will be compelled to rein-back, commands:

1. *Right*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

At the command *right*—DRESS, all the troopers align themselves steadily but promptly to the right.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

585.—The captain-commanding causes these different alignments to be executed by the left, following the same principles but by inverse means.

To open and close the ranks.

586.—To open the ranks, the first captain commands:

1. *Rear rank open order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 436. The troopers of the rear rank rein-back 6 paces; and the chiefs of platoon, at the command MARCH, move forward 6 paces, and face the centre of their platoons by *turning to the left-about.*

587.—To close the ranks, the first captain commands:

1. *Rear rank close order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 437. The chiefs of platoon move forward at the command MARCH, face to the front by a *turn to the* *right-about*, and place themselves opposite the centre of their platoons.

To break the squadron by fours.

588.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon places himself in front of the four files of the right, the right particular guide places himself on his right.

At the command MARCH, the four first files march straight forward, and are followed by all the other files, who break successively, as prescribed, No. 454.

The chiefs of the other platoons break with the four first files of their platoons, keeping abreast of them and at one pace from the flank of the column on the side of the guide, each rank of fours preserving between them the distance of 2 feet.

It is important that the files, after having marched 6 paces to the front, should not endeavor to enter the column too soon. The first captain does not announce the guide until the four first files have broken.

589.—On arriving upon the drill ground, the first captain commands:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.

Direct march in column by fours.

590.—When the column is halted, the captain commanding assures himself that the officers, the file-closers, and the particular guide, are placed as prescribed (title I, article 2); then he commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

591.—The object of this march in column being to calm the horses, and make them uniform and steady in the different gaits, the troopers will endeavor to keep their horses as quiet as possible; but the captain-commanding requires them to conform to all the principles of the direct march; he observes that the ranks of fours are exactly aligned; that the files march in the same direction; that the troopers being boot to boot, conduct their horses without employing more force than necessary, and preserve the proper position of the body and bridle-hand.

592.—The column having marched by fours, a quarter of an hour at least, the first captain commands:

1. *Trot.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the troopers take *the trot*, always taking care not to fret their horses, and to calm them should they become restive.

When the column has marched about 1000 paces *at the trot*, the first captain commands:

1. *Walk.*
2. MARCH.

Having marched some time *at the walk*, they resume *the trot*, and after marching again about 1000 paces, they pass *to the walk*.

To change the gait, the captain-commanding selects a moment when the horses are perfectly calm, and march uniformly; all the troopers assume at the same time, and with steadiness, the gait indicated.

Change of direction.

593.—The column marching in column by fours, right in front, to change the direction, the first captain commands:

Head of column to the left (or *to the right*).

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 457, the chief of the first platoon conforming to what is indicated for the assistant-instructor.

Individual oblique march.

594.—The squadron marching in column by fours, right in front, to cause it to execute the individual oblique march, the first captain commands:

1. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique*.
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 460.

The squadron marching in column by fours, to form it to the front, to the left, or on right into line.

595.—The squadron marching in column by fours, right in front, the first captain commands:

1. *Front into line*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 79). At the command MARCH, the four first files continue to march straight forward; when they have marched 30 paces, the chief of the first platoon commands: HALT.

At this command, the four first files halt square to the front, the particular guide of the right returns to the right of the squadron. All the other files come up successively, and without the commands of the chiefs of platoon, form to the left and upon the alignment of the first, as prescribed, No. 462.

The first captain, who moves to the right flank after the command MARCH, commands the alignment when the chief of the first platoon commands HALT.

The second captain moves also to the right flank, after the command MARCH, in order to rectify the alignment of the rear rank and of the file-closers.

As soon as the chiefs of platoon arrive upon the line, they place themselves at the centre of their platoons and align themselves.

The particular guide of the left returns to the left of the squadron, when the four last files arrive upon the line.

The first captain commands FRONT when the four last files are aligned.

596.—The column marching right in front, to form it in line on its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *Left into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the four leading files turn to the left and march straight forward; when they have marched 30 paces, the chief of the first platoon commands: HALT.

At this command, the four leading files halt, and the particular guide places himself on the right of the squadron. All the other files come up successively, and without the command of the chiefs of platoon, form to the left and on the alignment of the first, as prescribed, No. 464, observing to keep in the same direction, before turning to the left, so as not to approach the new line until the proper time.

The first and second captains, the chiefs of platoon, and the particular guide of the left, conform exactly to what is prescribed for the *front into line.*

597.—The column marching right in front, to form line upon the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the four leading files turn to the right, and march straight forward; when they have marched 30 paces, the chief of the first platoon commands: HALT.

At this command, the four leading files halt, and the right particular guide takes his place on the right of the squadron. All the other files continue to march forward, and come up successively without the commands of the chiefs of platoon, forming to the left and upon the alignment of the first, as prescribed, No. 466, observing to keep themselves square in the same direction before turning to the right, so as not to approach the new line before the proper time.

The first and second captains, the chiefs of platoon, and the left particular guide, conform exactly to what is prescribed for the *front into line.*

598.—The squadron is broken by the left, at the commands: 1. *By fours from the left:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* and is exercised at the march in column, the changes of direction, and the individual oblique marches. It is also exercised at the different formations, which are executed, following the same principles, but by inverse means, at

The first platoon being correctly aligned, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoon—right*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 78, *fig. B)*. At the first command, the movement is executed successively; each chief of platoon moves straight forward, and commands: 1. *Right half*—WHEEL; 2. FORWARD, so that his platoon may execute its wheel on a fixed pivot at the moment the right arrives opposite the left of the platoon which precedes it.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

583.—The captain-commanding observes that the officers align themselves promptly, on a line parallel to the base of the alignment, that they do not suffer too much time to elapse between the commands HALT and *right*—DRESS, so as not to retard the successive alignments; he also observes that the non-commissioned officers pay attention to the general and not individual alignment. As soon as the latter are correctly aligned, he commands: FRONT.

Alignment of the squadron.

584.—The captain-commanding, after having placed the right particular guide, so that no trooper will be compelled to rein-back, commands:

1. *Right*—DRESS.
2. FRONT.

At the command *right*—DRESS, all the troopers align themselves steadily but promptly to the right.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

585.—The captain-commanding causes these different alignments to be executed by the left, following the same principles but by inverse means.

To open and close the ranks.

586.—To open the ranks, the first captain commands:

1. *Rear rank open order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 436. The troopers of the rear rank rein-back 6 paces; and the chiefs of platoon, at the command MARCH, move forward 6 paces, and face the centre of their platoons by *turning to the left-about.*

587.—To close the ranks, the first captain commands:

1. *Rear rank close order.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 437. The chiefs of platoon move forward at the command MARCH, face to the front by a *turn to the*

Change of gait, being in column with distance.

To break by fours, by twos, and by file; to form twos, fours, and platoons, at the same gait.

The same movements in doubling the gait.

The squadron marching in column with distance, to face it in the opposite direction, and to face it again to the front.

To halt the column.

To form line on the left.

To break by the right to march to the left.

To form line to the right by inversion.

To break to the rear by the right to march to the left.

To form on right into line.

To form on left into line, by inversion.

To break by platoons to the front.

To form front into line.

To break by platoons to the right, and to move forward after the wheel.

To form line to the front, by inversion.

To break by platoons to the right, head of column to the left, or half left.

To form line faced to the rear, on the rear of the column.

To form line faced to the rear, by inversion, on the rear of the column.

To break by platoons to the right, head of column to the right, or half right.

To form line faced to the rear on the head of the column.

To form line faced to the rear, by inversion, on the head of the column.

Movements by fours, the squadron being in column with distance.

The squadron being in line, to form it in column with distance.

603.—The first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right-wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

(Pl. 80, *fig. A*). At the first command, the left file of each platoon prepares to step off promptly, and the pivot to turn upon its own ground.

At the command MARCH, each platoon executes its wheel to the right, following the principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot, the marching flanks taking care to step off and wheel together.

At the command HALT, the marching flanks and all the troopers halt at the same instant, those of the rear-rank resuming their places behind their file-leaders.

The first captain commands HALT, when the platoons have nearly completed the wheels.

The chiefs of platoon, without leaving the centre of their platoons, observe that the movement is correctly executed; after the wheels, if any guide finds himself not in the direction of the one preceding him, he should not endeavor to correct his position until after the march is commenced.

During the movement, the particular guide of the left passes as file-closer behind the second file from the left of the fourth platoon.

The first captain assures himself that each officer and non-commissioned officer preserves the place assigned to him in this order of column, (Title 1st, article 2d).

To march in column with distance.

604.—The object of the column with distance is, in moving a squadron from one position to another, to make it practicable to form line in every sense.

In this order of column, the guides should preserve between them a distance equal to the front of their platoons, and regulate their gait upon that of the preceding guide.

The preservation of the distances being the most essential point of the march in column, every thing else should yield to it; but the guides must endeavor to avoid changing the gait as much as possible, without the command; and if it happens that their distance is increased or diminished, the fault is repaired gradually and with steadiness.

The chiefs of platoon are responsible for the preservation of the distance, which should be half the front of the platoon, measured from the croup of the horses of the rear-rank of one platoon, to the head of the horses of the front-rank of the next platoon.

The unevenness of the ground may make it sometimes impossible to preserve the direction of the guides; it then sufficient to require the guide of each platoon to pass by the same points as the guide of the preceding platoon.

The leading platoon of a column should always commence the march moderately, in order to give the column time, from head to foot, to take a uniform and regular movement.

605.—The squadron being in open column, right in front, the first captain commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, all the platoons put themselves in motion at the same time.

Before the column commences the march, the first captain gives the guide of the first platoon a point of direction; this non-commissioned officer selects intermediate points, so as to be sure of marching straight. The fixed object given to the guide of the first platoon, is also pointed out to the guide of the second. These two non-commissioned officers preserve, during the march, the direction which has been given to them.

The guides of the third and fourth platoons keep exactly in the same direction.

Changes of direction by successive wheels.

606.—In the open column, the changes of direction are executed by successive wheels *on a moveable pivot,* so that the march of the column may not be retarded. *The arc of circle described by the pivots, should be of* 5 *paces.*

The column being in march, to change the direction, the first captain commands:

*Head of column to the left or half-left, (*or *to the right or half-right).*

(Pl. 80, *fig. B*). At this command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD; which is executed on the principles of the wheel upon a moveable pivot.

Each chief of platoon gives the same commands successively, so that his platoon may turn upon the same ground.

In this change of direction while marching, the principal guide of the right, at the command *head of column to the left,* moves rapidly to the side of the pivot, and places himself so that the head of his horse will mark the centre point of the arc described by the pivot.

All the platoons commence their wheel at $2\frac{1}{2}$ paces before arriving abreast of the head of the horse of the principal guide of the right, so as to prevent the column from being thrown out. This non-commissioned officer resumes his place when the last platoon has completed its wheel.

Immediately after having changed the direction of the column, the first captain gives a new point of direction to the guide of the first platoon.

The exact preservation of distances, after the changes of direction, depends upon the equality of the increase given to the gait by the marching flanks; it is then important that the leading platoon should turn neither too rapidly nor too slowly, and that each platoon should regulate the rapidity of its wheel upon that of the one which precedes it.

When the change of direction is executed from the side opposite to the guide, the pivot becomes the guide during the wheel.

Individual oblique march.

607.—The squadron marching in column, with distance, right in front, to cause it to gain ground towards one of its flanks, without changing the front of the column, the first captain commands:

1. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique*.
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 81). Which is executed at the same time, in each platoon, as prescribed, No. 531.

The guides of the three last platoons pay attention to march on the same line, to preserve the distances, and to keep in a direction exactly parallel to that of the guide of the first platoon.

To resume the primitive direction, the first captain commands:

FORWARD.

Which is executed at the same time, in each platoon, as prescribed, No. 531.

608.—When the oblique march is executed towards the side opposite to the guide, the file-closers preserve their places, notwithstanding the change of guide.

Change of gait, being in column with distance.

609.—The column is made to pass from the *walk* to the *trot*, and from the *trot* to the *walk*, and when the platoons execute these changes of gait with uniformity and steadiness, the column is made to commence the march at a *trot*; and to halt while marching at the *trot*.

The first captain observes that the platoons halt, step off, and change the gait at the same instant.

He directs the head of the column sometimes to increase or diminish the gait slightly, without command, to judge of the attention of the guides, and to habituate them to conforming to the movements of the guides who precede them.

To break by fours, by twos, and by file; to form twos, fours, and platoons at the same gait.

610.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to break by fours at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this officer, and the particular guide of the right, place themselves as prescribed, No. 588.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon breaks by fours, as prescribed, No. 533, and the chiefs of the three last platoons command: HALT.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, command *by fours*, in sufficient time to command MARCH, the moment the four last files of the preceding platoon commence their oblique movement in order to enter the column.

611.—The squadron marching in column by fours, right in front, to break by twos, at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By twos.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

The chiefs of platoon conform to what is prescribed in order to break by fours, and give the commands: HALT, and then 1. *By twos;* 2. MARCH, so as to cause no confusion in the column.

612.—The squadron marching in column by twos, right in front, to break by file at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By file.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 611, in order to break by twos, the particular guide of the right placing himself behind the chief of the first platoon.

613.—The squadron marching in column with distance, at the *trot*, right in front, to break by fours, at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this officer, and the particular guide of the right, place themselves as prescribed, No. 588, and the chiefs of the three last platoons command: *Walk.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by all the chiefs of platoon, the first platoon breaks by fours, as prescribed, No. 534, and the three last platoons take the *walk*.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, command *by fours—trot*, in sufficient time to command MARCH, when the four last files of the preceding platoon commence their oblique movement in order to enter the column.

The same principles are applicable to breaking by twos and by file.

614.—When the column is at the *gallop*, these movements are executed on the principles just prescribed, the whole column except the four first files passing to the *trot*, and resuming successively the *gallop* as the files break in order to enter the column.

615.—The squadron marching in column by file, right in front, to form twos at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form twos.*
2. MARCH.

At the commands *form twos* and MARCH, successively repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon executes its movement as prescribed, No. 473; the particular guide of the right moves to the right of the chief of the first platoon, who commands HALT, after having marched 10 paces.

The three other platoons continue to march by file, and execute successively their formation at the commands of their chiefs, who do not command MARCH, until the first files of their platoons arrive at their proper distance.

616.—The squadron marching in column by twos, right in front, to form fours, at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form fours.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 615, in order to form twos.

617.—The squadron marching in column by fours, right in front, to form platoon at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form platoons.*
2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Form platoon.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, the particular guide of the right places himself on the right of this platoon, which forms as prescribed, No. 536; the chief of the platoon commands HALT, after having marched 20 paces.

The other platoons continue to march in column by fours, and form successively at the commands: 1. *Form platoon;* 2. MARCH, given by their chiefs in sufficient time to command HALT when the four first files of their platoon arrive at 6 paces from the platoon which precedes.

618.—When the column is at the *trot*, the same principles are conformed to, except that instead of halting, the two or four first files of the first platoon pass to the *walk*, at the command MARCH given by their chief. The other platoons continue to march at the *trot*, and execute their movement at the same gait, the two or four first files of each platoon passing also to the *walk*, at the command MARCH given by their chiefs, when they arrive at their proper distance.

When the column is at the *gallop*, to form twos, fours, &c., the same principles are observed, the two or four first files of each platoon passing to the *trot* at the command MARCH given by their chief.

619.—When these formations are executed at the *trot*, and at the *gallop*, the guide is announced by the first captain as soon as the first files have doubled, or the first platoon is formed; in the last case only, each chief of platoon repeats the command of the guide as soon as his platoon is formed.

620.—In these formations at the *walk*, the guide is not announced, as the head of the column halts.

To break by fours, by twos, and by file; to form twos, fours, and platoons, in doubling the gait.

621.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to break by fours, in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this officer, and the particular guide of the right, place themselves as prescribed, No. 588.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon breaks by fours, as prescribed, No. 540.

The other platoons continue to march at the *walk;* their chiefs command successively *by fours—trot*, in sufficient time to command MARCH, the moment the four last files of the preceding platoon commence their oblique movement in order to enter the column.

These principles are applicable to breaking by twos and by file.

622.—When the column is at the *trot*, to break at the *gallop*, the same principles are observed, at the commands: 1. *By fours—gallop ;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide left.*

When the column is at the *gallop*, these movements are always executed at the same gait, as prescribed, No. 614.

623.—The squadron marching in column by file, to form twos, in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form twos—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the commands *form twos—trot* and MARCH, successively repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon executes its movement as prescribed, No. 480, and the particular guide of the right moves to the right of the chief of the first platoon.

At the first command, the chiefs of the three last platoons command: *trot.* At the command MARCH, repeated by them, the three last platoons take the *trot.*

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, command: *Form twos*, in sufficient time to command MARCH, the moment the first file of their platoons is nearly at its proper distance; the first file then passes to the *walk*.

624.—The squadron marching in column by twos, to form fours, in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form fours—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 623, in order to form twos.

625.—The squadron marching in column by fours, to form platoon, in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form platoons—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Form platoon—trot.*

The chiefs of the three last platoons command *trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the first platoon forms as prescribed, No. 543, and the particular guide of the right places himself on the right of this platoon.

The three last platoons take the *trot*, and form successively at the command *form platoon*, given by their chiefs in sufficient time to command MARCH, when the four first files arrive at their proper distance from the platoon which precedes them; then these four first files take the *walk*.

The first captain commands *guide left* when the first platoon is formed, and gives a point of direction.

Each chief of platoon repeats successively the command of the guide as soon as his platoon is formed.

526.—When the column is at the *trot*, these formations are executed at the *gallop*, folllowing the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Form twos*, or *form fours*, or *form platoons—gallop;* 2. MARCH.

When the column is at the *gallop*, these movements are executed as prescribed, No. 618, the head of the column passing to the *trot* at the command MARCH.

627.—The foregoing movements are employed in passing defiles; the first captain placing himself always at the head of his squadron in order to direct the movements of it according to the localities. If it happens that the chiefs of the last platoons do not hear the command, they conform immediately to the movements of the platoons which precede them.

The squadron marching in column with distance, to face it in the opposite direction, and to face it again to the front.

628.—The squadron marching in open column, right in front, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 82, *fig. A*). At the first command, the trooper on the left of each platoon, who becomes the pivot, prepares to halt, without however slackening his pace.

At the command MARCH, the pivots halt, and the marching flanks wheel at the gait in which the column was marching, regulating themselves upon the outer flank of the platoon at the head of the column, so as to complete the first half of the movement at the same instant.

The marching flanks are then governed by the platoon, which becomes the head of the column after the movement is completed.

The movement being nearly finished, the first captain commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide right.*

During this movement, the particular guide of the left places himself on the left of the fourth platoon; the particular guide of the right takes his place as file-closer in rear of the second file from the right of the first platoon, and the other file-closers pass to the side opposite to the guide.

629.—To cause the squadron to resume its primitive direction, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons right-about wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; 4. *Guide left;* which is executed as prescribed, No. 628, but by inverse means.

630.—The wheel-about is usually commanded towards the side of the guide; it may, however, be towards the other side when it becomes necessary.

To halt the column.

631.—The column being on the march, to halt it, the first captain commands:

1. *Column.*
2. Halt.

At the first command, all the platoons prepare to halt.

At the commmand halt, all the platoons halt at the same time.

After the command halt, there should be no movement in the platoons, the distances and directions should be corrected only in marching.

The first captain places himself behind the guide of the second platoon, to see if the guides of the first and second platoon have marched upon the point indicated; he also observes if the prescribed distances have been preserved. If they have not been, and if the guides have not marched upon the point indicated, the column is put again in march, in order to correct their distances and direction.

To form line on the left.

632.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line on its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *Left into line wheel.*
2. March.

3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

(Pl. 82, *fig*. *B*). At the first command, the particular guide of the right moves upon the prolongation of the direction of the guides of the column, at the distance of the front of a platoon, facing the side towards which the line will be formed.

At the command MARCH, the squadron wheels into line, the trooper on the left wing of each platoon serving as pivot, and turning upon his own ground.

The first captain commands HALT, the moment the marching flanks have nearly completed their movement, and then *right*—DRESS.

At this command, all the platoons align themselves.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands FRONT.

During the wheel, the particular guide of the left resumes his place in line.

633.—The first captain, after having commanded *left into line wheel*, assures himself, before commanding MARCH, that the particular guide of the right is exactly upon the direction of the guides of the column.

Immediately after commanding HALT, he moves rapidly to the right flank of the squadron, to observe that the pivots execute their movements properly, and that the officers and troopers align themselves correctly.

The particular guide, who moves upon the prolongation of the guides of the column, should take rather too much ground than not enough. The conductor of the marching flank of the leading platoon, should align himself upon this guide, without endeavoring to approach him.

634.—To form the squadron in column with distance, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: which is executed as prescribed, No. 603, but by inverse means.

To march in column with distance, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Column forward:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* which is executed as prescribed when the column has the right in front.

The changes of direction by successive wheels, and the individual oblique march, when the column has the left in front, are executed on the same principles as when the right is in front; except, that in the changes of direction, it is the principal guide of the left who marks the point of the wheel, placing himself as has been prescribed for the principal guide of the right when the right is in front.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, it is made *to break by fours, by twos,* and *by file, to form twos, fours,* and *platoons,* at the same gait, or in doubling the gait, following the principles prescribed when the right is in front, but by inverse means.

To break by fours, twos, &c., the first captain commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos,* or *by file*) *from the left:* 2. MARCH.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to face it in the opposite direction, the same principles are followed as when the right is in front, but by inverse means.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to halt it, conform to the principles prescribed when the right is in front.

The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line on the right, the first captain commands: 1. *Right into line wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT; which is executed as prescribed, No. 632, but by inverse means.

To break by the right to march to the left.

635.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons break by the right—to march to the left.*
2. March.

(Pl. 83, *fig. A*). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide left.*

At the command march, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon marches 10 paces to the front, turns to the left, and moves forward at the commands: 1. *Left*—Turn: 2. Forward.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, command: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide left*: when the chief of the platoon on their right commands march; and they command march, when the chief of that platoon, after having turned to the left, commands: Forward.

To form line to the right by inversion.

636.—The squadron marching in open column, right in front, to form it in line upon its right flank by inversion, the first captain changes the guide; for this purpose, he commands:

Guide right.

The second captain passes by the rear of the column, to the side opposite to the guides; the first captain passes by the head of the column to the side of the new guides, rectifies their direction, then halts the column, and commands:

1 *By inversion right into line wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 632, but by inverse means.

During the movement, the particular guide of the left places himself on the right of the fourth platoon, and the particular guide of the right, who moves on the prolongation of the new guides of the column, remains on the left of the first platoon.

637.—To put the squadron again in column, right in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel*: 2. MARCH: 3. HALT (or FORWARD): 4. *Guide left.*

The first captain passes to the side of the guides, the second captain passes to the opposite side.

The squadron may also be put in line in natural order, by wheeling the platoons *to the left* (or *to the right*) *about.* The second captain follows the marching flank of the platoon behind which he is placed.

638.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by the left to march to the right, on the principles prescribed, No. 635, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons break by the left—to march to the right*; 2. MARCH.

639.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, it is formed in line on its left flank by inversion, (after having changed the guide and halted the column), on the principles prescribed, No. 636, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion left into line wheel;* 2. March; 3. Halt; 4. *Right*—Dress; 5. Front.

640.—To put the squadron again in column, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons right wheel;* 2. March; 3 Halt (or Forward); 4. *Guide right.*

The squadron may also be put in natural order, by wheeling the platoons *to the right* (or *left*) *about.*

To break to the rear by the right to march to the left.

641.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons break by the right to the rear—to march to the left.*
2. March.

(Pl. 83, *fig. B*). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon right-about wheel.*

At the command march, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon executes its wheel to the *right-about;* when nearly terminated, its chief commands: 1. Forward; 2. *Guide left;* and after marching 10 paces straight forward, he commands: 1. *Right*—Turn; 2. Forward.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, commands: *Platoon right-about wheel*, when the chief of the platoon on their right commands MARCH, and they command MARCH, when that platoon has passed over three-fourths of its first wheel.

To form on right into line.

642.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line on the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 86). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Right.*

At the command MARCH, he commands: TURN; the platoon turns to the right and moves forward at the command FORWARD; when it has marched 30 paces, its chief commands: HALT, and then *Right*—DRESS.

The other platoons continue to march forward, without approaching the line; as soon as each one arrives abreast of the fourth file from the left of the platoon which should be on its right, its chief commands: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD; this platoon then directs itself towards the place it is to occupy in line, and on arriving abreast of the file-closers, its chief commands: HALT, and then *Left*—DRESS.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

To form on left into line by inversion.

643.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By inversion on left into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*
4. FRONT.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Left.*

At the command MARCH, he commands: TURN; the platoon turns to the left, and moves forward at the command FORWARD; when it has marched 30 paces, its chief commands: HALT, and then *Left*—DRESS.

The other platoons continue to march forward, without approaching the line; as each platoon arrives abreast of the fourth file from the right of the platoon which should be on its left, its chief commands: 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD; this platoon directs itself towards the place it is to occupy in line, and on arriving abreast of the file-closers, its chief commands: HALT, and then *Left*—DRESS.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

644.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by the left to the rear to march to the right, on the principles prescribed, No. 641, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons break by the left to the rear—to march to the right*; 2. MARCH.

645.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line on the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, follow the principles prescribed, No. 642, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide left*; 4. FRONT.

646.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, conform to the principles prescribed, No. 643, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion on right into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right*; 4. FRONT.

To break by platoons to the front.

647.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoons to the front.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 85). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon forward*, and the chiefs of the three other platoons: *Platoon right half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the first platoon moves forward; its chief repeats the indication of the guide.

Each of the other chiefs of platoon, when their *half-wheel* to the right is executed, commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, and then marches straight forward. When the left of his platoon arrives in the direction of the platoon which precedes, he commands: 1. *Left half-wheel*; 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD, in order to enter the column.

The first captain does not announce the guide until the first platoon has broken to the front; and he gives the guide a point of direction.

To form front into line.

648.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line upon the head of the column, the first captain commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 86). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon forward*, and the chiefs of the three other platoons command: *Platoon left half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the first platoon moves forward; its chief repeats the indication of the guide, and when it has marched 30 paces, he commands: 1. HALT; 2. *Right*—DRESS.

Each of the other chiefs of platoon, when the flank of the leading platoon, should align himself upon this guide, without endeavoring to approach him.

634.—To form the squadron in column with distance, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: which is executed as prescribed, No. 603, but by inverse means.

To march in column with distance, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Column forward:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* which is executed as prescribed when the column has the right in front.

The changes of direction by successive wheels, and the individual oblique march, when the column has the left in front, are executed on the same principles as when the right is in front; except, that in the changes of direction, it is the principal guide of the left who marks the point of the wheel, placing himself as has been prescribed for the principal guide of the right when the right is in front.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, it is made *to break by fours, by twos*, and *by file, to form twos, fours*, and *platoons*, at the same gait, or in doubling the gait, following the principles prescribed when the right is in front, but by inverse means.

To break by fours, twos, &c., the first captain commands: 1. *By fours* (or *by twos*, or *by file*) *from the left:* 2. MARCH.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to face it in the opposite direction, the same principles are followed as when the right is in front, but by inverse means.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to halt it, conform to the principles prescribed when the right is in front.

The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line on the right, the first captain commands: 1. *Right into line wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT; which is executed as prescribed, No. 632, but by inverse means.

To break by the right to march to the left.

635.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons break by the right—to march to the left.*
2. March.

(Pl. 83, *fig. A*). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide left.*

At the command march, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon marches 10 paces to the front, turns to the left, and moves forward at the commands: 1. *Left*—Turn: 2. Forward.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, command: 1. *Platoon forward:* 2. *Guide left*: when the chief of the platoon on their right commands march; and they command march, when the chief of that platoon, after having turned to the left, commands: Forward.

To form line to the right by inversion.

636.—The squadron marching in open column, right in front, to form it in line upon its right flank by inversion, the first captain changes the guide; for this purpose, he commands:

Guide right.

The second captain passes by the rear of the column, to the side opposite to the guides; the first captain passes by the head of the column to the side of the new guides, rectifies their direction, then halts the column, and commands:

1 *By inversion right into line wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 632, but by inverse means.

During the movement, the particular guide of the left places himself on the right of the fourth platoon, and the particular guide of the right, who moves on the prolongation of the new guides of the column, remains on the left of the first platoon.

637.—To put the squadron again in column, right in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT (or FORWARD): 4. *Guide left.*

The first captain passes to the side of the guides, the second captain passes to the opposite side.

The squadron may also be put in line in natural order, by wheeling the platoons *to the left* (or *to the right*) *about.* The second captain follows the marching flank of the platoon behind which he is placed.

638.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by the left to march to the right, on the principles prescribed, No. 635, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons break by the left—to march to the right;* 2. MARCH.

639.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, it is formed in line on its left flank by inversion, (after having changed the guide and halted the column), on the principles prescribed, No. 636, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion left into line wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Right*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

640.—To put the squadron again in column, left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *Platoons right wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3 HALT (or FORWARD); 4. *Guide right.*

The squadron may also be put in natural order, by wheeling the platoons *to the right* (or *left*) *about.*

To break to the rear by the right to march to the left.

641.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons break by the right to the rear—to march to the left.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 83, *fig. B*). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon right-about wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon executes its wheel to the *right-about;* when nearly terminated, its chief commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left;* and after marching 10 paces straight forward, he commands: 1. *Right*—TURN; 2. FORWARD.

The chief of the second platoon, and successively those of the third and fourth, commands: ***Platoon right-about wheel,*** when the chief of the platoon on their right commands MARCH, and they command MARCH, when that platoon has passed over three-fourths of its first wheel.

To form on right into line.

642.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line on the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 86). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: ***Right.***

At the command MARCH, he commands: TURN; the platoon turns to the right and moves forward at the command FORWARD; when it has marched 30 paces, its chief commands: HALT, and then ***Right***—DRESS.

The other platoons continue to march forward, without approaching the line; as soon as each one arrives abreast of the fourth file from the left of the platoon which should be on its right, its chief commands: 1. ***Right***—TURN; 2. FORWARD; this platoon then directs itself towards the place it is to occupy in line, and on arriving abreast of the file-closers, its chief commands: HALT, and then *Left*—DRESS.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: Front.

To form on left into line by inversion.

643.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By inversion on left into line.*
2. March.
3. *Guide left.*
4. Front.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Left.*

At the command march, he commands: Turn; the platoon turns to the left, and moves forward at the command forward; when it has marched 30 paces, its chief commands: Halt, and then *Left*—Dress.

The other platoons continue to march forward, without approaching the line; as each platoon arrives abreast of the fourth file from the right of the platoon which should be on its left, its chief commands: 1. *Left*—Turn; 2. Forward; this platoon directs itself towards the place it is to occupy in line, and on arriving abreast of the file-closers, its chief commands: Halt, and then *Left*—Dress.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: Front.

644.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by the left to the rear to march to the right, on the principles prescribed, No. 641, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons break by the left to the rear—to march to the right;* 2. MARCH.

645.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line on the prolongation and in advance of its left flank, follow the principles prescribed, No. 642, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide left;* 4. FRONT.

646.—The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, to form it in line upon the prolongation and in advance of its right flank, conform to the principles prescribed, No. 643, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion on right into line;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right;* 4. FRONT.

To break by platoons to the front.

647.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoons to the front.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 85). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon forward,* and the chiefs of the three other platoons: *Platoon right half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the first platoon moves forward; its chief repeats the indication of the guide.

Each of the other chiefs of platoon, when their *half-wheel* to the right is executed, commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide left*, and then marches straight forward. When the left of his platoon arrives in the direction of the platoon which precedes, he commands: 1. *Left half-wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD, in order to enter the column.

The first captain does not announce the guide until the first platoon has broken to the front; and he gives the guide a point of direction.

To form front into line.

648.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to form it in line upon the head of the column, the first captain commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*
4. FRONT.

(Pl. 86). At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon forward*, and the chiefs of the three other platoons command: *Platoon left half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the first platoon moves forward; its chief repeats the indication of the guide, and when it has marched 30 paces, he commands: 1. HALT; 2. *Right*—DRESS.

Each of the other chiefs of platoon, when the *left half-wheel* is executed, commands: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right*, and marches straight forward. When the right of his platoon arrives opposite the left of the platoon which precedes, he commands: 1. *Right half-wheel;* 2. FORWARD: and when he arrives abreast of the file-closer: 1. HALT; 2. *Right*—DRESS.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

649.—This formation is executed in the same manner, when the column is on the march; in this case, the chief of the first platoon, continuing to march on, does not command *platoon forward*, nor MARCH, but repeats the indication of the guide.

650.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by the left by platoons to march to the front, on the principles prescribed, No. 647, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left—by platoons to the front;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right.*

651.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, it is formed in line on the head of column, following the principles prescribed, No. 648, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line;* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left;* 4. FRONT.

This formation is executed, when the column is marching, as prescribed, No. 649.

To break by platoons to the right, and to move forward after the wheel.

652.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands.

1. *Platoons right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the left file of each platoon prepares to step off promptly, and the pivot to turn upon itself.

At the command MARCH, each platoon executes its wheel to the right following the principles of the wheel on a fixed pivot.

At the third command, the platoons march straight forward.

The first captain commands FORWARD, when the wheels are nearly completed, and gives a point of direction to the guide of the column; he observes that the marching flanks step off at the same instant, wheel and arrive together in column, and that the pivots commence the march together at the command FORWARD.

To form line to the front by inversion.

653.—The squadron being in open column, right in front, to form line by inversion upon the head of the column, the first captain commands:

1. *By inversion front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*
4. FRONT.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Platoon forward:* and the three other chiefs of platoon command: *Platoon right half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 648, but by inverse means.

This formation is executed in the same manner, when the column is marching; in this case, the chief of the first platoon does not command *platoon forward,* nor MARCH, but repeats the indication of the guide.

654.—The squadron being in line, it is broken by platoons to the left, in order to move forward after the wheel, following the principles prescribed, No. 652, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD. 4. *Guide right.*

655.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form line by inversion upon the head of the column, follow the principles prescribed, No. 653, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion front into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* 4. FRONT.

This formation is executed in the same manner, when the column is marching; in this case, the chief of the first platoon does not command *platoon forward,* nor MARCH, but repeats the indication of the guide.

To break by platoons to the right, head of column to the left or half left.

656.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right-wheel—head of column to the left or half left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, each platoon executes its wheel *to the right.*

At the third command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Left*—TURN: 2. FORWARD: the other platoons move on and turn successively at the command of their chiefs, on the ground upon which the first had turned.

The first captain commands, FORWARD, when the wheels are nearly completed, and gives a point of direction.

To form line faced to the rear, on the rear of the column.

657.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to form line faced to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Front into line.*
4. MARCH.
5. *Guide left.*
6. FRONT.

(Pl. 87). At the second command, each platoon executes its wheel *to the left-about.*

At the fourth command, the chief of the fourth platoon, which becomes the head of the column, when its wheel is nearly completed, commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left:* and when it has marched 30 paces, 1. HALT: 2. *Left*—DRESS.

The chiefs of the other platoons, on completing three-fourths of their wheel, command: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left:* and direct themselves towards the place they are to occupy in line, conforming in other respects to what is prescribed for *front into line*, when the column has its *left in front*, No. 651.

The first captain commands, *front into line*, in sufficient time to command MARCH, and *guide left*, when the platoons have completed three-fourths of their wheel.

To form line faced to the rear, by inversion, on the rear of the column.

658.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, and obstacles are presented upon its left flank, to form line faced to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. *By inversion front into line.*
4. MARCH.
5. *Guide right.*
6. FRONT.

At the second command, each platoon executes its wheel to the *right-about*.

At the fourth command, the chief of the fourth platoon, which becomes the head of the column, when its wheel is nearly completed, commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide right:* and when it has marched 30 paces, 1. HALT: 2. *Right*—DRESS.

The chiefs of the other platoons, at three-fourths of the wheel, command: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide right:* and direct themselves towards the place they are to occupy in line, conforming, in other respects, to what is prescribed for *by inversion front into line*, when the *left is in front*.

659.—The squadron being in line, to break it by platoons to the left, head of column to the right, (or half right), follow the principles prescribed, No. 656, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel—head of column to the right* (or *half right*); 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

660.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form line faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 657, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons right-about wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Front into line:* 4. MARCH: 5. *Guide right:* 6. FRONT.

661.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, and obstacles are presented on its right flank, to form line faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 658, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left-about wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. *By inversion front into line:* 4. MARCH: 5. *Guide left:* 6. FRONT.

To break by platoons to the right, head of column to the right (or half right).

662.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right wheel—head of column to the right* (or *half right.)*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, each platoon executes its wheel *to the right.*

At the third command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Right*—TURN: 2. FORWARD. The other platoons move on, and turn successively at the command of their chief, on the same ground.

The first captain commands, FORWARD, when the wheels are nearly completed.

To form line faced to the rear on the head of the column.

663.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to form line upon the head of the column faced to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *By inversion front into line.*
2. MARCH.

3. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 88). Which is executed as prescribed for *by inversion front into line, right in front*, No. 653, but without rectifying the alignment.

The squadron being formed, the first captain immediately commands:

1. *Platoons left-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

To form line faced to the rear, by inversion, on the head of the column.

664.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, and obstacles are presented on its right flank, to form line upon the head of the column, faced to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

Which is executed as prescribed for *front into line, right in front*, No. 648, but without rectifying the alignment.

The squadron being formed, the first captain immediately commands:

1. *Platoons right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

665.—The squadron being in line, to break it by platoons to the left, head of column to the left or half left, follow the principles prescribed, No. 662, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel—head of column to the left* (or *half left*): 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

666.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form line upon the head of the column, faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 663, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion front into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* and the squadron being formed, 1. *Platoons right-about wheel:* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT. 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

667.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, and obstacles are presented upon its left flank, to form in line upon the head of the column faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 664, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left:* and the squadron being formed, 1. *Platoons left-about wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Right*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

All these formations faced to the rear, are executed in the same manner, when the column is marching.

Movements by fours, the squadron being in column with distance.

668.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to cause it to gain ground towards its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 89, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the wheels are executed in each rank by fours, as prescribed, No. 552.

If, instead of moving forward, after having *wheeled to the left by fours*, the first captain wishes to halt the column, he commands: HALT.

To take a direction parallel to the first, and return to column with distance, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

Which is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means.

If, instead of halting, the first captain wishes the column to march forward, he commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left.*

669.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, it is caused to gain ground towards its right flank, by the commands: 1. *By fours right wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide left:* and to resume the primitive direction, at the commands: 1. *By fours left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT (or FORWARD): 4. *Guide left.*

670.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to cause it to march to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 89, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, the movement is executed, in each rank by fours, as prescribed, No. 556.

If, instead of moving forward after the *wheel to the left-about by fours*, the first captain wishes to halt the column, he commands: HALT.

To return to the primitive direction, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

Which is executed as just prescribed, but by inverse means.

671.—If the first captain wishes the column to march forward, he commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left.*

In all the movements *to the left*, and *to the right by fours*, the chiefs of platoon move up abreast of the first rank of their platoons, on the side of the guide.

The first and second captains, the file-closers, and the particular guides of the right and left, preserve their places after the *wheel to the left* or *right by fours* is completed, facing in the new direction.

In the *wheels to the left* or *right-about by fours*, the chiefs of platoon march behind the centre of their platoons, and the file-closers in front. The particular guide of the right is on the left of his platoon, and the particular guide of the left in front of his.

During the march by flank, the first captain observes that all the ranks march on the same line, regulate their movements towards the side of the guide, and preserve a direction parallel to that of the first platoon; that the troopers keep exactly at the distance of two feet from, and follow those who precede them; he observes that the chiefs of the three last platoons preserve their proper intervals on the side of the guide, so that it may not be necessary to correct distances when the squadron returns to the order in column.

The movements by fours are executed in the same manner, when the column is marching.

The squadron marching in column with distance, left in front, all these movements are executed on the same principles.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Direct march of the squadron in line.

Counter-march.

Wheelings.

To wheel on a fixed pivot.

To wheel on a moveable pivot.

Individual oblique march.

Oblique march by platoons.

Movements by fours.

The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground to the rear, and to face it again to the front.

The squadron marching in line, to break by platoons to the right, and to form it again in line.

The squadron marching in line, to march it to the rear by wheeling the platoons about.

The squadron marching in line, to break it to the front by platoons, and to reform it.

The squadron marching in line, to break it to the front by platoons, in doubling the gait, and to reform it.

Passage of obstacles.

Direct march of the squadron in line.

672.—The principles of the direct march, prescribed, Nos. 494, and following, are applicable to the squadron.

The troopers, to keep aligned, should feel lightly the boot of the men on the side of the guide; this principle is borne constantly in mind, as it is the only means of being at ease in the ranks, and preserving the individual alignment. With respect to the general alignment, the non-commissioned officers and flank files endeavor to remain aligned between each other; consequently they will not be required to keep the eyes to the front, but from time to time will give a glance towards the guide, in order to keep on the same line, avoiding to carry the bridle hand in that direction, that there may be no crowding in the ranks.

673.—It has already been stated, that the guide of a troop should never put himself in motion suddenly; the guide of the squadron should then commence the gait indicated, slowly. He should also pass gradually from a slow gait to a quick gait, and from a quick to a slow gait; this principle is applicable also to the troopers, who should correct their positions with respect to the alignment by degrees, in quickening or slackening the pace.

The direction given to the guide having a great influence upon the regularity of the march, it is necessary that the fixed point should be always chosen in a direction exactly perpendicular to the front of the squadron; if the localities do not permit the particular guide to take intermediate points sufficiently prominent, they are supplied by the file-closers, who are placed facing the guide, at 60 paces apart; they replace themselves on the prolongation of the same direction, as the squadron reaches them.

674.—The first captain, after having announced the guide, moves to the rear, and gives him a fixed point of direction upon which the squadron is to march, and indicates it also to the non-commissioned officer who replaces the particular guide in the front rank, the latter serving as an intermediate point for the former. The fixed point is also made known to the second captain.

The first captain, if he thinks proper, may charge the second captain with giving the direction.

The point of direction being given, the first captain moves to the centre of his squadron, and faces it, to assure himself that the troopers step off together at the command of execution. He afterwards moves wherever he thinks his presence is most required.

675.—The officers should remain constantly aligned upon the particular guide placed on their line, keep at one pace from the centre of their platoons, and march straight forward; for it is upon their alignment that that of the squadron depends.

676.—The particular guide who marches abreast of the officers, should march always at an even gait, so as not to oblige the opposite flank to increase or diminish its pace.

This guide, as he advances, should take new intermediate points, to be able to direct himself upon the given points without deviating.

677.—The file-closer who replaces the particular guide, marches so that the latter may conceal from him the given point of direction. He should keep the head of his horse constantly at one pace from the croup of the horse of the guide, and inform the guide if he departs from the given point, as he is more especially charged with the direction of the march.

678.—During the march, the second captain should superintend the guide charged with the direction, and for this purpose he marches at 10 or 15 paces in rear of this guide.

If, after commencing the march, he perceives that the troopers carry the bridle hand to the left, it is a proof almost certain, that the point of direction is to the left of the perpendicular line; if, on the contrary, the troopers are obliged to open to the right, it is an evidence that the point of direction is to the right of the perpendicular line; the second captain then gives a point of direction more to the right or more to the left.

The second captain observes that the rear-rank men are exactly at their proper distance, and that the file-closers march well aligned.

679.—The regularity of the march in line depending much upon the attention which the flank files pay to their alignment, these files should be at first exercised separately.

680.—The squadron being in line, and correctly aligned, the first captain commands:

1. *Flank files forward.*
2. *Guide right.*
3. MARCH.

At the second command, the particular guide of the right moves up abreast of the chiefs of platoon; he is immediately replaced by the file-closer of the first platoon.

At the command MARCH, the chiefs of platoon, the flank files, (right and left file of each platoon), and the particular guides, move straight forward, the flank files preserving between each other the necessary interval, in order to receive the troopers of their platoons, and when they have marched 30 paces, the first captain commands:

1. *Flank files.*
2. HALT.

At the command HALT, the chiefs of platoon, the flank files, and the particular guides, halt.

The first captain, after being assured that the flank files have marched in a direction perpendicular, and upon a line parallel to the front of the squadron, commands:

1. *Platoons right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Left*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

665.—The squadron being in line, to break it by platoons to the left, head of column to the left or half left, follow the principles prescribed, No. 662, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel—head of column to the left* (or *half left*): 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

666.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, to form line upon the head of the column, faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 663, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By inversion front into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* and the squadron being formed, 1. *Platoons right-about wheel:* 2. MARCH. 3. HALT. 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

667.—The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, and obstacles are presented upon its left flank, to form in line upon the head of the column faced to the rear, follow the principles prescribed, No. 664, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left:* and the squadron being formed, 1. *Platoons left-about wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT: 4. *Right*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

All these formations faced to the rear, are executed in the same manner, when the column is marching.

Movements by fours, the squadron being in column with distance.

668.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to cause it to gain ground towards its left flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 89, *fig. A*). At the command MARCH, the wheels are executed in each rank by fours, as prescribed, No. 552.

If, instead of moving forward, after having *wheeled to the left by fours*, the first captain wishes to halt the column, he commands: HALT.

To take a direction parallel to the first, and return to column with distance, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

Which is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means.

If, instead of halting, the first captain wishes the column to march forward, he commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left.*

669.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, it is caused to gain ground towards its right flank, by the commands: 1. *By fours right wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide left:* and to resume the primitive direction, at the commands: 1. *By fours, left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT (or FORWARD): 4. *Guide left.*

670.—The squadron being in column with distance, right in front, to cause it to march to the rear, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 89, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, the movement is executed, in each rank by fours, as prescribed, No. 556.

If, instead of moving forward after the *wheel to the left-about by fours*, the first captain wishes to halt the column, he commands: HALT.

To return to the primitive direction, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

Which is executed as just prescribed, but by inverse means.

671.—If the first captain wishes the column to march forward, he commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left.*

In all the movements *to the left*, and *to the right by fours*, the chiefs of platoon move up abreast of the first rank of their platoons, on the side of the guide.

The first and second captains, the file-closers, and the particular guides of the right and left, preserve their places after the *wheel to the left* or *right by fours* is completed, facing in the new direction.

In the *wheels to the left* or *right-about by fours*, the chiefs of platoon march behind the centre of their platoons, and the file-closers in front. The particular guide of the right is on the left of his platoon, and the particular guide of the left in front of his.

During the march by flank, the first captain observes that all the ranks march on the same line, regulate their movements towards the side of the guide, and preserve a direction parallel to that of the first platoon; that the troopers keep exactly at the distance of two feet from, and follow those who precede them; he observes that the chiefs of the three last platoons preserve their proper intervals on the side of the guide, so that it may not be necessary to correct distances when the squadron returns to the order in column.

The movements by fours are executed in the same manner, when the column is marching.

The squadren marching in column with distance, left in front, all these movements are executed on the same principles.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Direct march of the squadron in line.

Counter-march.

Wheelings.

To wheel on a fixed pivot.

To wheel on a moveable pivot.

Individual oblique march.

Oblique march by platoons.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT. At this command, the chiefs of platoon face to the front, by a turn *to the left*.

The counter-march should be executed generally at the *trot*. For this purpose, after the second command, the first captain indicates the gait.

689.—This movement is executed by the left flank, following the same principles but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Counter-march by the left flank;* 2. *By file to the left;* 3. MARCH: and 1. FRONT; 2. HALT; 3. *Left*—DRESS; 4. FRONT.

Wheelings.

690.—The principles prescribed for the platoon, Nos. 511 and following, are applicable to the squadron wheeling on a fixed or a moveable pivot. The execution of it becomes more difficult as the front is extended; it requires on the part of officers and troopers, a particular and constant attention.

691.—During the wheel, the chiefs of platoon keep at the centre of their platoons, and correctly aligned upon each other, keeping their horses upon the arc of circle more or less great, in proportion to their distance from the pivot. The chief of the platoon on which the wheel is made, regulates himself upon the chief of the platoon on the marching flank, observing to move progressively, as the latter advances in the new direction.

The chief of the platoon on the marching flank, describes his circle so as neither to move from, nor approach the other chiefs of platoon.

The files on the flanks of platoons dress upon each other, all observing the progression of the marching flank, and keeping upon the arcs they should describe.

692.—The particular guide placed on the side of the pivot is the actual pivot, although he is not counted in the rank.

In every kind of wheel, the marching flank of a squadron should measure with accuracy its arc of circle; if it is too great, the files are made to open and disunite, and the wheel becomes longer; if it is too small, the files are crowded, there is confusion, and the pivot is forced.

To wheel on a fixed pivot.

693.—The squadron is exercised in wheeling on a fixed pivot, first at the *walk*, then at the *trot*; also at the *gallop*, when the troopers are confirmed in all the principles.

The squadron being halted and correctly aligned, the first captain commands:

1. *Squadron in circle right wheel.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed on the principles prescribed, No. 518.

694.—To halt the squadron during the wheel, the first captain commands:

1. *Squadron.*
2. HALT.
3. *Left*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the first command, the troopers of the rear rank straighten their horses, and resume their places behind their file-leaders.

At the second command, all the troopers halt

At the third command, the squadron dresses to the left.

The squadron being aligned, the first captain commands: FRONT.

695.—If, instead of halting, the first captain wishes to resume the direct march, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the troopers of the rear rank straighten their horses, and place themselves behind their file-leaders, and the whole squadron moves forward at the gait in which it was marching before the wheel.

696.—The squadron is halted, if the slightest confusion arises during the wheel; the first captain explains the origin of the fault, and the means of repairing it.

When the troopers begin to understand these movements, the whole circle is passed over several times without halting.

If the first captain wishes to halt the squadron during the wheel, it is necessary, particularly in the quick gaits, to command *squadron* in sufficient time to enable the troopers to prepare to halt, and HALT when the marching flank is in the act of arriving upon the new direction, so that the pivot may not be required to move.

697.—The squadron wheeling steadily at the *walk*, to pass to the *trot*, the first captain chooses a moment in which the horses are perfectly calm. After one or two turns, the squadron is made to resume the *walk*. The squadron wheeling well at the *trot*, is exercised to wheel at the *gallop*, upon the same principles. After one or two turns, it passes to the *trot*, then to the *walk*.

698.—The troopers being habituated to these movements, are exercised in changing the side of the wheel, without halting. These changes of wheel to both hands are executed at the *walk* and at the *trot*, but never at the *gallop*.

The squadron wheeling to the right, at the *walk*, or at the *trot*, the first captain commands:

1. *Squadron in circle left wheel.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 521.

699.—The wheels at the *gallop*, and the changes of wheel without halting require much attention on the part of the troopers and non-commissioned officers; the correct execution of these movements depends upon their measuring properly the arc to be passed over and regulating the rapidity of the gait.

The squadron is afterwards exercised to wheel at the *trot* and at the *gallop*, in commencing from a halt, and to halt while wheeling at these gaits.

700.—The squadron being halted, the first captain commands:

1. *Squadron* { *right* (or *left*) *wheel.* / *right-about* (or *left-about*) *wheel.* / *right-half* (or *left-half*) *wheel.* }
2. MARCH.
3. *Squadron.*
4. HALT.
5. *Left* (or *right*)—DRESS.
6. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, Nos. 523, and following.

The first captain allows sufficient time to elapse between the first and second command, for the troopers to gather their horses, that they may commence the move together.

These movements are executed at the different gaits; but they should not be repeated too frequently at the *gallop*, in order not to fatigue the horses.

701.—To exercise the squadron while marching at the wheels on a fixed pivot, the first captain commands:

1. *Squadron* { *right* (or *left*) *wheel.* / *right-about* (or *left-about*) *wheel.* / *right-half* (or *left-half*) *wheel.*
2. **March.**
3. **Forward.**
4. *Guide left* (or *guide right*).

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 527.

702.—The squadron being on the march, to cause it to wheel in doubling the gait, the first captain gives the command *trot* or *gallop* before that of MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the pivot stops short; the marching flank takes the gait indicated.

At the command FORWARD, both move forward at the gait indicated for the wheel.

To wheel on a moveable pivot.

703.—In the wheels on a moveable pivot, the pivot should describe *an arc of circle of* 20 *paces*, at the same time slackening the gait; the marching flank increases its gait. The sixth file of the second platoon, which is the middle of the radius of the wheel, preserves the gait at which the squadron was marching. The troopers placed between this file and the pivot diminish proportionally their gait; those placed between this file and the marching flank augment proportionally theirs.

The wheel on a moveable pivot is executed upon the guide, or upon the opposite flank.

After a wheel on a moveable pivot, the guide remains where it was before the wheel, and is given a new point of direction.

704.—The squadron marching in line, to change direction to the right, the first captain commands:

1. *Right*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

(Pl. 93). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 529, the pivot describing *an arc of circle of* 20 *paces*.

When this wheel is executed properly at the *walk*, the marching flank taking the *trot*, it is repeated at the *trot*, the marching flank taking the *gallop*.

To change the direction to the left, the movement is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Left*—TURN: 2. FORWARD.

Individual oblique march.

705.—The squadron marching in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, without changing the front of the squadron, the first captain commands:

1. *Right oblique.*
2. MARCH.

To resume the primitive direction, the first captain commands:

FORWARD.

(Pl. 94, *fig. A*). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 531.

706.—The squadron marching in line, it is made to gain ground towards its left flank, without changing the front, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Left oblique:* 2. MARCH: it resumes the primitive direction at the command: FORWARD.

707.—During the oblique march, the first captain observes that the chiefs of platoon keep on the same line, preserve between them the same interval, and follow parallel directions, in order to preserve the general alignment.

The particular guide who marches abreast of the chiefs of platoon, after having executed a *quarter-turn to ihe right*, moves straight forward.

This movement is executed at the *walk* or at the *trot*, but never at the *gallop*.

Oblique march by platoons.

708.—The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, by the oblique march by platoons, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right half-wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 94, *fig. B*). At the command MARCH, each platoon executes its *half-wheel to the right*, on a fixed pivot.

At the third command, each platoon moves forward, conforming to the principles of the direct march.

To cause the squadron to resume the primitive direction, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons left half-wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

Which is executed as just prescribed, but by inverse means.

709.—In the oblique march by platoons, the pivots of the platoons should all halt at the same instant, at the command MARCH, so that all the wheels may terminate at the same time.

During this march, the right guide of the first platoon marches directly upon the point which has been indicated to him. The guides of the other platoons preserve their distances, take for file-leader the fourth trooper from the left of the platoon which precedes them, and keep at two paces from him.

The first captain places himself habitually at two paces outside, and abreast of the front-rank of the second platoon;

The second captain behind the guide of the first platoon, in order to superintend his direction;

The chiefs of platoon at the centre of their platoons, the head of their horses on a line with the boot of the rear-rank man of the platoon which precedes;

The particular guides, and the file-closers, remain at their places in line.

710.—If the squadron is marching, and this movement is executed, the particular guide who marches abreast of the chiefs of platoon, makes a *half-turn to the right*, and then marches straight forward.

The oblique march by platoons is executed at the *walk*, at the *trot*, and at the *gallop*, the squadron being halted or in motion.

711.—The squadron being in line, it is made to gain ground towards its left flank on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide left*, and resumes the primitive direction at the commands: 1. *Platoons right half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

Movements by fours.

712.—The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 95). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 552. The chiefs of platoon march on the side of the guide, at one pace from, and abreast of the leading files of their platoons.

The particular guide of the right marches in front of the column, at one pace from the leading rank of eight, the particular guide of the left behind the last rank of eight of the fourth platoon.

713.—The squadron having wheeled to the right by fours, and being in column, to change direction to the left, the first captain commands:

Head of column to the left.

The chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Left*—Turn: 2. Forward: which is executed as prescribed, No. 553.

To change direction to the right, the movement is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the command: *Head of column to the right.*

714.—To put the squadron again in line, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. March.
3. Halt.
4. *Right*—Dress.
5. Front.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 554, the particular guides resuming their places in line.

715.—These movements are executed by the left, on the same principles, at the commands: 1. *By fours left wheel:* 2. March: 3. Forward: 4. *Guide right:* and 1. *By fours right wheel:* 2. March: 3. Halt: 4. *Left*—Dress: 5. Front.

The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground to the rear, and to face it again to the front.

716.—The squadron being in line, to face it in the opposite direction, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right-about wheel.*
2. March.

chiefs of platoon, makes a *half-turn to the right*, and then marches straight forward.

The oblique march by platoons is executed at the *walk*, at the *trot*, and at the *gallop*, the squadron being halted or in motion.

711.—The squadron being in line, it is made to gain ground towards its left flank on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide left*, and resumes the primitive direction at the commands: 1. *Platoons right half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

Movements by fours.

712.—The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 95). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 552. The chiefs of platoon march on the side of the guide, at one pace from, and abreast of the leading files of their platoons.

The particular guide of the right marches in front of the column, at one pace from the leading rank of eight, the particular guide of the left behind the last rank of eight of the fourth platoon.

713.—The squadron having wheeled to the right by fours, and being in column, to change direction to the left, the first captain commands:

Head of column to the left.

The chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Left*—Turn: 2. Forward: which is executed as prescribed, No. 553.

To change direction to the right, the movement is executed on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the command: *Head of column to the right.*

714.—To put the squadron again in line, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. March.
3. Halt.
4. *Right*—Dress.
5. Front.

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 554, the particular guides resuming their places in line.

715.—These movements are executed by the left, on the same principles, at the commands: 1. *By fours left wheel:* 2. March: 3. Forward: 4. *Guide right:* and 1. *By fours right wheel:* 2. March: 3. Halt: 4. *Left*—Dress: 5. Front.

The squadron being in line, to cause it to gain ground to the rear, and to face it again to the front.

716.—The squadron being in line, to face it in the opposite direction, the first captain commands:

1. *By fours right-about wheel.*
2. March.

3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 96). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 554.

The chiefs of platoon, the file-closers, and the particular guides, *wheel-about* individually, and march, the chiefs of platoon behind the centre of their platoons, the file-closers in front, and the particular guides abreast of the rear-rank, become the front.

At the fourth command, the file-closer nearest the guide passages to the left, in order to place himself in front of the particular guide; the first captain gives him a point of direction, which is also indicated to the particular guide, who, in this movement, remains on the flank of the squadron.

The squadron is *faced again to the front*, by a movement similar to the one just stated.

The *wheels to the left-about by fours*, are executed on the same principles, but by inverse means.

These movements *by fours* are executed from a halt, and in marching at the *walk* and at the *trot*.

The squadron marching in line, to break it by platoons, to the right, and to form it again in line.

717.—The squadron marching in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 652, the pivots halting short, and the left file of each platoon stepping out promptly and regulating its movement upon that of the platoon which is in front, so as to arrive together in column.

To put the squadron again in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

The marching flanks regulate their movements upon those of the platoon at the head of the column, so as to arrive together in line.

The second captain gives a point of direction to the particular guide, who moves up on the line of officers, and indicates it also to the file-closer who replaces him on the flank of the squadron.

These movements are executed on the same principles, when the squadron is marching at the *trot* and at the *gallop*.

718.—The squadron marching in line, it is made to gain ground towards its left flank, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right:* and neither MARCH, but repeats the indication of the guide.

This movement is executed in the same manner, at the *trot* and at the *gallop*.

723.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form squadron.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 649.

724.—The squadron marching at the *trot*, this movement is executed on the same principles, except that the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Walk*: 2. MARCH: the right particular guide, at the command *guide right*, moves up on the line of officers, and each of the other chiefs of platoon commands: 1. *Walk*: 2. MARCH: on arriving in line. The movement is executed in the same manner when the column is at the *gallop*, each platoon passing successively to the *trot*.

725.—The squadron marching in line, it is broken by the left, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left—by platoons to the front*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.* It is reformed at the same gait at the commands: 1. *Form squadron*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

The squadron marching in line, to break it to the front by platoons, in doubling the gait, and to re-form it.

726.—The first captain commands:

1. *By platoons to the front—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Trot:* and those of the three other platoons command: *Platoon right half-wheel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 647.

The squadron marching in line at the *trot*, the movement is executed at the *gallop* on the same principles.

727.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form squadron—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 98). At the first command, the chiefs of the three last platoons command: *Platoon left half-weeel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chiefs of the three last platoons, the first platoon continues to march straight forward at the *walk*, and its chief repeats the indication of the guide.

The three other platoons execute their *half-wheel to the left at the trot*, on a fixed pivot.

The half-wheels being nearly terminated, the chiefs of these platoons command: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide right:* they move straight forward, and as soon as the right file of their platoon is in the direction of the left file of the platoon which precedes, they command: 1. *Right half-wheel:* 2. MARCH 3: FORWARD: and then, *walk:* in sufficient time to command MARCH, when their platoon arrives in line; then the troopers resume the *walk*, and align themselves in marching.

Each platoon, after its *half-wheel to the left*, moves straight forward on the point where it is to turn, and without obliquing towards the platoons which precede it.

The second captain gives a point of direction to the particular guide of the right, who moves upon the line of officers at the command, *guide right*.

728.—The column being at the *trot*, this movement is executed at the commands: 1. *Form squadron—gallop:* 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right:* the first platoon continues to march at the *trot*, and the three last platoons take the *gallop*, and resume the *trot* when they arrive on the line of the first.

When the column is at the *gallop*, the squadron is formed at the same gait as prescribed, No. 724, each platoon passing successively to the *trot*.

729.—The squadron marching in line, it is broken by the left by platoons, in doubling the gait, on the principles prescribed, No. 738, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left—by platoons to the front—trot* (or *gallop*); 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.* The squadron is reformed, in doubling the gait, at the commands: 1. *Form squadron—trot* (or *gallop*); 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

Passage of obstacles.

730.—The squadron marching in line, to execute the passage of obstacles, the first captain commands:

1. *Obstacle.*
2. *First platoon.*
3. HALT.

(Pl. 99). At the command HALT, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon halts, and its chief immediately commands: 1. *Left oblique—trot:* 2. MARCH: and this platoon doubles upon the second.

When the platoon which has obliqued is in rear of the one upon which it has doubled, its chief commands: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide right:* 3. *Walk:* 4. MARCH:

To cause the platoon which has obliqued to return to its place, the first captain commands:

1. *First platoon.*
2. INTO LINE.

At the command INTO LINE, the chief of the platoon commands: 1. *Right oblique—trot:* 2.

3. **FORWARD.**
4. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 96). Which is executed as prescribed, No. 554.

The chiefs of platoon, the file-closers, and the particular guides, *wheel-about* individually, and march, the chiefs of platoon behind the centre of their platoons, the file-closers in front, and the particular guides abreast of the rear-rank, become the front.

At the fourth command, the file-closer nearest the guide passages to the left, in order to place himself in front of the particular guide; the first captain gives him a point of direction, which is also indicated to the particular guide, who, in this movement, remains on the flank of the squadron.

The squadron is *faced again to the front*, by a movement similar to the one just stated.

The *wheels to the left-about by fours*, are executed on the same principles, but by inverse means.

These movements *by fours* are executed from a halt, and in marching at the *walk* and at the *trot*.

The squadron marching in line, to break it by platoons, to the right, and to form it again in line.

717.—The squadron marching in line, to cause it to gain ground towards its right flank, the first captain commands :

1. *Platoons right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 652, the pivots halting short, and the left file of each platoon stepping out promptly and regulating its movement upon that of the platoon which is in front, so as to arrive together in column.

To put the squadron again in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

The marching flanks regulate their movements upon those of the platoon at the head of the column, so as to arrive together in line.

The second captain gives a point of direction to the particular guide, who moves up on the line of officers, and indicates it also to the file-closer who replaces him on the flank of the squadron.

These movements are executed on the same principles, when the squadron is marching at the *trot* and at the *gallop*.

718.—The squadron marching in line, it is made to gain ground towards its left flank, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right:* and is put again in line at the commands: 1. *Platoons right wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide left.*

The squadron marching in line, to march it to the rear by wheeling the platoons about.

719.—The squadron marching in line, guide right, the first captain commands:

1. *Platoons right-about wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

(Pl. 97). At the command MARCH, the pivots halt short, and turn upon themselves; the marching flanks step off at the same instant, regulating themselves by the right during the first half of the wheel, so as to arrive together in column, and by the left during the second half, so as to arrive together in line. In each platoon, the rear-rank and the file-closers carry the hand towards the marching flank, in order to facilitate the movement.

At the third command, the squadron resumes the direct march.

At the fourth command, the particular guide on the side indicated moves up on the line of officers; he is immediately replaced, and a point of direction given.

If, after wheeling about, the first captain wishes to halt the squadron, instead of commanding FORWARD, he commands: 3. HALT: 4. *Left*—DRESS: 5. FRONT.

720.—This movement is executed by the left, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Platoons left-about wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right.*

721.—In these movements, the particular guide of the right *turns to the right*, moves straight forward the extent of the front of a platoon, and *turns again to the right*, in order to place himself on the left of the squadron. The particular guide of the left executes the same movement, to place himself on the right of the right of the squadron.

These movements are executed from a halt, and in marching at the *trot* and at the *gallop*.

The squadron marching in line, to break it to the front by platoons, and to reform it.

722.—The first captain commands:

1. *By platoons to the front.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 647, except that the chief of the first platoon, continuing to march on, does not command *platoon forward*, neither MARCH, but repeats the indication of the guide.

This movement is executed in the same manner, at the *trot* and at the *gallop*.

723.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form squadron.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 649.

724.—The squadron marching at the *trot*, this movement is executed on the same principles, except that the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Walk*: 2. MARCH: the right particular guide, at the command *guide right*, moves up on the line of officers, and each of the other chiefs of platoon commands: 1. *Walk*: 2. MARCH: on arriving in line. The movement is executed in the same manner when the column is at the *gallop*, each platoon passing successively to the *trot*.

725.—The squadron marching in line, it is broken by the left, on the same principles, but by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By the left—by platoons to the front*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide right.* It is reformed at the same gait at the commands: 1. *Form squadron*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

The squadron marching in line, to break it to the front by platoons, in doubling the gait, and to re-form it.

726.—The first captain commands:

1. *By platoons to the front—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Trot:* and those of the three other platoons command: *Platoon right half-wheel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these officers, the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 647.

The squadron marching in line at the *trot*, the movement is executed at the *gallop* on the same principles.

727.—The squadron marching in column with distance, right in front, to form it in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form squadron—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

(Pl. 98). At the first command, the chiefs of the three last platoons command: *Platoon left half-weeel—trot.*

At these commands, repeated by the chief of the platoon designated, the platoon moves forward at the *gallop*, and disperses as foragers. A trumpeter follows the chief of the platoon.

The squadron follows this platoon at the *trot;* when it has passed over 150 paces, the first captain causes the *rally* to be sounded. At this signal, repeated by the trumpeter of the platoon dispersed as foragers, the latter rally upon the squadron, as prescribed, No. 571; and when three-fourths of the platoon have rallied and are in line, the first captain commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Gallop.*
3. MARCH.
4. CHARGE.

The squadron executes again the charge in line; the troopers who have not been able to rally, charge upon the flanks of the squadron.

740.—To exercise the troopers in rallying upon any point whatever, the first captain, during the march at the *trot*, causes the squadron to gain ground towards one of its flanks, by executing a *half-wheel to the right* or *to the left*, or by *breaking by platoons to the right* or *to the left*, and reforming immediately in a new direction.

741.—The squadron marching in column with distance, at the *trot*, the first captain commands:

1. *To the charge.*
2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Gallop.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon commences the *gallop*.

The other platoons follow at the *trot*, each taking the *gallop*, when the platoon which precedes is at the distance of 50 paces.

When the first platoon has passed over 80 paces at the *gallop*, its chief commands: CHARGE.

At this command, the platoon executes the charge; and when it has passed over 60 paces, its chief causes it to pass to the *trot*, by the commands: 1. *Attention*: 2. *Trot*: 3. MARCH.

The other platoons pay attention to the movements of the platoon which precedes them, so as to change the gait in time, and to resume their ordinary distance; the first captain halts the column when he thinks proper.

These charges are executed, each platoon taking in its turn the head of the column.

742.—The squadron marching in column with distance, at the *trot*, the first captain commands:

1. *First platoon—as foragers.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the first platoon, this platoon disperses as foragers. The squadron continues to march at the *trot*, and when it has passed over 100 or 150 paces, the first captain causes the *rally* to be sounded.

At this signal, the platoon rallies and reforms at the rear of the column, or at its place in line if the squadron has been put in line.

Rallying.

743.—To give the troopers the habit of rallying promptly, after having been dispersed as foragers, the first captain places the squadron at the extremity of the ground; and after giving notice to the files on the flanks of platoons, the file-closers and the trumpeters, to remain upon the line with him, he causes the *disperse* to be sounded. At this signal, the troopers disperse and charge as foragers; when they are at the distance of 150 or 200 paces, the first captain causes the *rally* to be sounded, which is executed as prescribed, No. 571.

The first captain observes that the troopers disperse without confusion; that, in rallying, they direct themselves to the right and to the left, outside of the flanks of the squadron, in order to unmask promptly the front of the squadron, and to reform in passing by the rear.

744.—When the troopers rally without confusion, this movement is repeated without requiring the flank files, &c., to remain on the line of the squadron.

At the signal to *disperse*, the squadron disperses in every direction to the front.

When the squadron is dispersed, the first captain causes the *rally* to be sounded.

At this signal, the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and the troopers, rejoin rapidly; the officers align themselves promptly upon the first captain, and the non-commissioned officers mark immediately the flanks of the platoons.

As soon as the first captain has formed two-thirds of the squadron, he moves forward, charges again, and halts.

When the squadron is dispersed as foragers, the first captain should sometimes establish himself *to the right* or *to the left* of the direction followed by the troopers, and then order the *rally* to be sounded, to accustom them to rally any point he may select.

These movements are first executed at the *trot*, and then at the *gallop*.

Light cavalry should be particularly exercised in *charging as foragers* and in *rallying*.

Skirmishing.

745.—When the squadron is in sight of the skirmishers, the first captain orders no signal except the rally. The chief of the skirmishers observes the movements of the squadron he covers, and conforms to them as soon as practicable, requiring his trumpeter to sound the necessary signals.

When the squadron changes front, the chief of the skirmishers moves upon the new front, unless the first captain gives orders to the contrary.

If the squadron is out of sight of the skirmishers, the first captain causes the signals which correspond to the movements he executes to be sounded, in order to give notice to the chief of the skirmishers, who conforms to them as soon as practicable.

The trumpeter who follows the chief of the skirmishers should give the signals only upon the order of that officer. The skirmishers should execute their movements only by the signals of the trumpeter who accompanies the officer who commands them.

With respect to the signals, as well as to commence and to cease firing, the troopers conform to what is prescribed in the *school of the platoon, mounted*.

When several platoons act as skirmishers, the firing is commenced by the right of each platoon.

When a squadron is acting as skirmishers, the first captain is always followed by a trumpeter. The others are placed several steps in rear of the line of skirmishers, at equal distances from the centre to the extremities, in order to repeat as soon as possible the signals given by the trumpeter of the first captain.

746.—The squadron being in line, the first captain commands:

1. *First* (or *fourth*) *platoon—as skirmishers.*
2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon orders the sabres to be returned, or the lances to be rested, the holsters to be uncovered, and the arms to be loaded; he then commands: 1. *Platoon forward;* 2. *Guide right;* 3. *Trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the platoon, this platoon moves forward. After marching 100 paces to the front, the chief of the platoon commands: 1. *Six files from right* (or *from left*)*—as skirmishers;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right* (or *guide left*)*;* which is executed as prescribed, No. 572.

747.—When the first captain wishes the skirmishers to re-enter the squadron, he causes the *rally* to be sounded.

At this signal, the chief of the skirmishers rallies his platoon, as prescribed, No. 574, and then rejoins the squadron at the *gallop,* directing himself upon one of the flanks to resume his place in line.

748.—When the first captain wishes to relieve a platoon which is skirmishing, the chief of the new platoon, after causing the arms to be loaded, moves forward upon the reserve of the platoon which is acting as skirmishers. On coming up abreast of it, he orders out 6 files as skirmishers, as has been explained; the remaining 6 files halt and draw sabres.

As soon as the new skirmishers have passed 5 paces beyond those they are to relieve, the latter *turn-about* and rally upon their reserve. The platoon having rallied is conducted back to the squadron at the *trot*.

749.—When the entire squadron is to act as skirmishers, the first captain orders the sabres to be returned, or the lance rested, the holsters to be uncovered, and the arms to be loaded; he then commands:

1. *Squadron forward.*
2. *Guide right.*
3. *Trot.*
4. MARCH.

Having arrived at the point where the reserve is to be established, about 100 paces from the front of the body to be covered, and more if it has been commanded, the first captain commands:

1. *Three first* (or *three last*) *platoons—as skirmishers.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the chief of the platoon which is to support the skirmishers, halts that platoon, and orders the sabres to be drawn. The chiefs of the three other platoons continue to march on, each directing himself by the shortest rout, 100 paces to the front towards the part of the line his platoon is to occupy, and having reached it, he disperses his platoon as skirmishers.

The right platoon covers the right of the regiment, and extends 30 or 40 paces beyond it; another platoon covers the centre, and the left platoon covers the left, extending also 30 or 40 paces beyond. The chiefs of these platoons remain 25 t these commands, repeated by the chief of the platoon gnated, the platoon moves forward at the *gallop*, and erses as foragers. A trumpeter follows the chief of the on.

he squadron follows this platoon at the *trot;* when as passed over 150 paces, the first captain causes the to be sounded. At this signal, repeated by the trum- r of the platoon dispersed as foragers, the latter rally the squadron, as prescribed, No. 571; and when -fourths of the platoon have rallied and are in line, the captain commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Gallop.*
3. MARCH.
4. CHARGE.

he squadron executes again the charge in line; the pers who have not been able to rally, charge upon the ks of the squadron.

40.—To exercise the troopers in rallying upon any t whatever, the first captain, during the march at the causes the squadron to gain ground towards one of its ks, by executing a *half-wheel to the right* or *to the left*, y *breaking by platoons to the right* or *to the left*, and ming immediately in a new direction.

41.—The squadron marching in column with distance, e *trot*, the first captain commands:

1. *To the charge.*
2. MARCH.

t the first command, the chief of the first pla- commands: *Gallop*.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chi of the first platoon, this platoon commences th *gallop.*

The other platoons follow at the *trot,* each tak ing the *gallop,* when the platoon which precede is at the distance of 50 paces.

When the first platoon has passed over 80 pa ces at the *gallop,* its chief commands: CHARGE.

At this command, the platoon executes th charge; and when it has passed over 60 paces, it chief causes it to pass to the *trot,* by the com mands: 1. *Attention:* 2. *Trot:* 3. MARCH.

The other platoons pay attention to the movements the platoon which precedes them, so as to change the ga in time, and to resume their ordinary distance; the fir captain halts the column when he thinks proper.

These charges are executed, each platoon taking in i turn the head of the column.

742.—The squadron marching in column with distanc at the *trot,* the first captain commands:

1. *First platoon—as foragers.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chi of the first platoon, this platoon disperses as fo ragers. The squadron continues to march at th *trot,* and when it has passed over 100 or 150 pa ces, the first captain causes the *rally* to be soun ed.

At this signal, the platoon rallies and reform at the rear of the column, or at its place in line the squadron has been put in line.

The second captain charges with the platoon nearest to him.

The platoons rally behind the reserve; the first captain moves upon that point at the same time that he orders the rally to be sounded.

If, in a squadron of dragoons, one platoon dismounts to fight on foot, the first captain commands:

1. *First* (or *fourth*) *platoon—prepare to fight on foot.*
2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chief of the platoon orders the sabres to be returned.

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chief of the plateon, this platoon moves forward; having marched 12 paces, the chief of the platoon halts it and commands:

Prepare to fight—ON FOOT.

Which is executed as prescribed for the dragoons, No. 518. The platoon being formed on foot, it is conducted to the point it is to defend, and is exercised as prescribed, Nos. 211, 212, 239.

The horses without riders will be lead in rear of the centre of the squadron.

When the first captain wishes the dismounted platoon to remount, he orders the *rally* to be sounded. At this signal, the chief of this platoon places himself at the point on which he wishes the dragoons to rally, if dispersed as skirmishers, and the rally is executed as prescribed for the dragoons, No. 574.

The platoon being formed, is conducted by the rear rank to within twelve paces of the ground occupied by their horses, and the chief of this platoon gives the command *dragoons mount*, which is executed as prescribed, No. 578: it resumes its place in the squadron.

If the first captain wishes a division to dismount, he commands:

First (or second) division—prepare to fight on foot.

Which is executed on the principles prescribed for a platoon. The 2d lieutenant commanding the second platoon of the division, remains with the horses of the dismounted men; the 1st lieutenant commands the dismounted dragoons; he forms two platoons which are exercised on the principles prescribed in the school of the platoon.

If the whole squadron dismounts to fight on foot, the first captain commands:

Prepare to fight—ON FOOT.

Which is executed by the whole squadron, as prescribed for a platoon, No. 578.

The second captain and an officer remain with the horses of the dismounted men; the first captain moves his dismounted squadron upon the point it is to defend, and conforms to what is prescribed in the school of the squadron, dismounted.

The squadron remounts by the commands and on the principles prescribed for a platoon, No. 578.

The right file of the squadron remains mounted.

The particular guides dismount, and also the two trumpeters who follow the first captain and the lieutenant commanding the skirmishers.

The file-closers who remain mounted take their places in front of their platoons.

The horses of the officers who dismount are held as follows:

Those of the first captain and the lieutenant commanding the first platoon, by a trumpeter who remains mounted on the right of the squadron. He holds the captain's horse on his right and the other on his left.

The trooper on the right of the front rank holds the horses of the two other commandants of platoons.

The trooper on the right of the rear rank, holds with his right hand the horse of the particular guide of the right nd the horses of the two trumpeters are linked, as pre-cribed, on his left.

The trooper on the left of the front rank holds the horse f the particular guide of the left with his left hand.

The trooper on the left of the rear rank holds the horse f the file-closer who dismounts.

THE COLUMN BY DIVISIONS.

756.—The squadron being in line, if the first captain ishes to form it in column by divisions, he commands:

1. *Divisions right* (or *left) wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT (or FORWARD).
4. *Guide left* (or *right*).

Which is executed as prescribed, Nos. 603, and 652, in rder to break the squadron by platoons to the right or to he left, in halting after the wheels or without halting.

The same movements are executed, when the squadron marching in line.

The principles prescribed for the column by platoons, re applicable to the march in column by divisions, the dif-rent modes of passing from line into column, and from olumn into line.

To gain ground towards its flanks or to the rear, employ e means prescribed for the column by platoons. The heels-about can be also executed by divisions.

The distance measured from the croup of the horses of e rear rank of one division, to the head of the horses of e division which follows, should be equal to the front of e division, minus the depth of the two ranks.

In the wheels on a moveable pivot by divisions, the ninth le of the platoon upon which the wheel is executed, is the middle point of the radius of the wheel. *The pivot describes an arc of circle of ten paces.*

757.—The squadron marching in column by platoons, right in front, to form the divisions at the same gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form divisions.*
2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chiefs of the second and fourth platoons command: *Platoon left half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the same officers, the second and fourth platoons execute a *half-wheel to the left* on a fixed pivot. The first and third platoons continue to march straight forward, and after having marched 30 paces, their chiefs command: HALT.

The chiefs of the second and fourth platoons, when the *half-wheel to the left* is nearly terminated, command: 1. FORWARD; 2. *Guide right;* they move straight forward, and as soon as the right file of their platoon arrives in the direction of the left file of the platoon which precedes, they command: 1. *Right half-wheel;* 2. MARCH; 3. FORWARD; they move forward, and command HALT, on arriving abreast of the platoon belonging to the same division.

The lieutenants commanding divisions then command: *Left*—DRESS, move to the left of the division, rectify the alignment, command: FRONT, and return to the centre of their platoons.

When the column is at the *trot*, to form divisions at the same gait, conform to the principles just prescribed, except that the chiefs of the first and third platoons, at the first command, command: *Walk:* at the command MARCH, repeated by them, their platoons pass to the *walk*, continue to march on; and that the chiefs of the second and fourth platoons, which execute their movements in marching at the *trot*, command: *Walk*, in sufficient time to command MARCH when their platoons come up abreast of those on which they are to form.

The first captain then commands: *Guide left.*

When the column is at the gallop, to form the divisions at the same gait, conform to the same principles, the first and third platoons passing to the *trot* at the command MARCH, and the second and fourth platoons taking the *trot* as they come up.

The column having the left in front, conform to the same principles, the first and third platoons executing in an inverse sense what has been prescribed for the second and fourth; and the latter conforming to what has been prescribed for the first and third.

758.—The squadron marching in column by divisions, right in front, to break the divisions by platoons, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoons.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chiefs of the second and fourth platoons command: *Platoon right half-wheel.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the same officers, the second and fourth platoons execute a *half-wheel to the right* on a fixed pivot, and the first and third platoons continue to march on.

The chiefs of the second and fourth platoons, the *half-wheel to the right* being nearly terminated, command: 1. FORWARD: 2. *Guide left:* they move straight forward, and as soon as the left file of their platoon arrives in the direction of the left file of the platoon which precedes, they command: 1. *Left half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: and move forward in taking their proper distances.

The divisions are broken by platoons, on the same principles, in marching at the *trot* or at the *gallop*.

The column having the left in front, the first captain commands: 1. *By the left—by platoons;* 2. MARCH; 3. *Guide right*, which is executed on the same principles, the first and third platoons executing in an inverse sense what is prescribed for the second and fourth, and the latter conforming to what is prescribed for the first and third platoons.

759.—The squadron marching in column by platoons, right in front, to form divisions in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *Form divisions—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as prescribed, No. 757, the first and third platoons continuing to march at the same gait, and the chiefs of the second and fourth platoons commanding: 1. *Platoon left half-wheel—trot:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Guide right:* and 1. *Right half-wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. FORWARD: 4. *Walk.* When they arrive abreast of the platoon on which they form, they command: 5. MARCH.

The column marching at the *trot*, the divisions are formed at the *gallop*, on the same principles, at the commands: 1. *Form divisions—gallop*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

When the column is at the *gallop*, the divisions are formed at the same gait, the first and third platoons taking the *trot* at the command MARCH.

760.—The squadron marching in column by divisions, right in front, to break the divisions by platoons, in doubling the gait, the first captain commands:

1. *By platoons—trot.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the first command, the chiefs of the first and third platoons command: *Trot*: those of the second and fourth platoons command: *Platoon right half-wheel—trot.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by the chiefs of platoon, the first and third platoons move forward at the *trot*. The second and fourth execute their *half-wheel to the right* on a fixed pivot, at the *trot*, and the movement is executed as prescribed, No. 758.

The column being at the *trot*, to break by platoons at the *gallop*, conform to the same principles, at the commands: 1. *By platoons—gallop*: 2. MARCH: 3. *Guide left.*

When the column marches at the *gallop*, the divisions are broken at the same gait.

761.—The squadron being in line, to break it by divisions by the right to march to the left, the first captain commands:

1. *Divisions break by the right—to march to the left.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed for the column by platoons, each first lieutenant commanding successively, MARCH, when the division which precedes arrives opposite the centre of the second platoon of his own division.

The same principles are observed, to break by the left to march to the right.

762.—To break the squadron by divisions to the rear by the right, to march to the left, the first captain commands:

1. *Divisions break by the right to the rear—to march to the left.*
2. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed for the column by platoons, each first lieutenant commanding successively MARCH, when the chief of the division which was on his right has commanded FORWARD, after having executed his *wheel to the right-about.*

To break to the rear by the left to march to the right, follow the same principles.

THE SQUADRON OF SIXTY-FOUR FILES.

763.—The principles established for the squadron of forty-eight files, are applicable to the squadron of sixty-four files, with the following modifications:

The platoons being of sixteen files, the distance measured from the croup of the rear-rank of one platoon, to the head of the horses of the front-rank of the platoon which follows, is *ten paces*.

For the changes of direction, conform to what is prescribed when the platoons are composed of twelve files, except that *the arc described by the pivot is of six paces*.

The squadron marching in column by platoons, it is broken by sections, on the principles indicated to break by fours, at the commands: 1. *By sections:* 2. MARCH. The same movements are executed in *doubling the gait*. The sections are commanded as prescribed, Title 1st, article 2d.

In the movement to *break by platoons by the right to march to the left*, each chief of platoon gives the command MARCH, when the platoon which precedes, after having turned to the left, arrives opposite the centre of his own platoon.

In the movement to *break by platoons to the rear by the right to march to the left*, each chief of platoon gives the command MARCH, when the chief of the platoon which precedes, after having executed his *wheel to the right-about*, commands: FORWARD.

In the wheels of a division on a moveable pivot, the *arc of circle is of* 12 *paces*: the twelfth file from the pivot should preserve the gait at which the division was marching; for the squadron, the *arc of circle described by the pivot being of* 24 *paces*, the eighth file of the second platoon from the side of the pivot, should preserve the gait at which the squadron was marching.

The squadron being in line, to break by sections, conform to the principles prescribed in order to break by platoons, at the commands: 1. *Sections right wheel:* 2. MARCH: 3. HALT (or FORWARD): 4. *Guide left:* or 1. *Sections right wheel—head of column to the right* (or *to the left*).

In the column by sections, the distance from one section to another is *two paces.*

The changes of direction of the column by sections, are executed on the principles prescribed for the column marching by the flank, the pivot describing an *arc of circle of* 5 *paces*, without slackening the gait.

For the oblique march, conform to what is prescribed for the *column by fours.*

The sections are broken by fours on the principles *to break the platoons by fours*, at the same gait, and in doubling the gait.

The squadron marching in column by sections, it is formed *to the front*, or *on right into line*, on the principles prescribed for these formations, when marching *in column by fours.*

The squadron marching in column by sections, it is formed at the same gait, or in doubling the gait, by the means prescribed for the *formation front into line when marching by fours.*

The squadron marching in column by sections, it is formed *left into line*, on the principles prescribed for the squadron marching *in column by platoons.*

The squadron is broken by sections for the *formation of close column*, and for the *passage of lines.*

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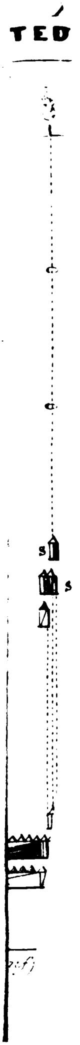
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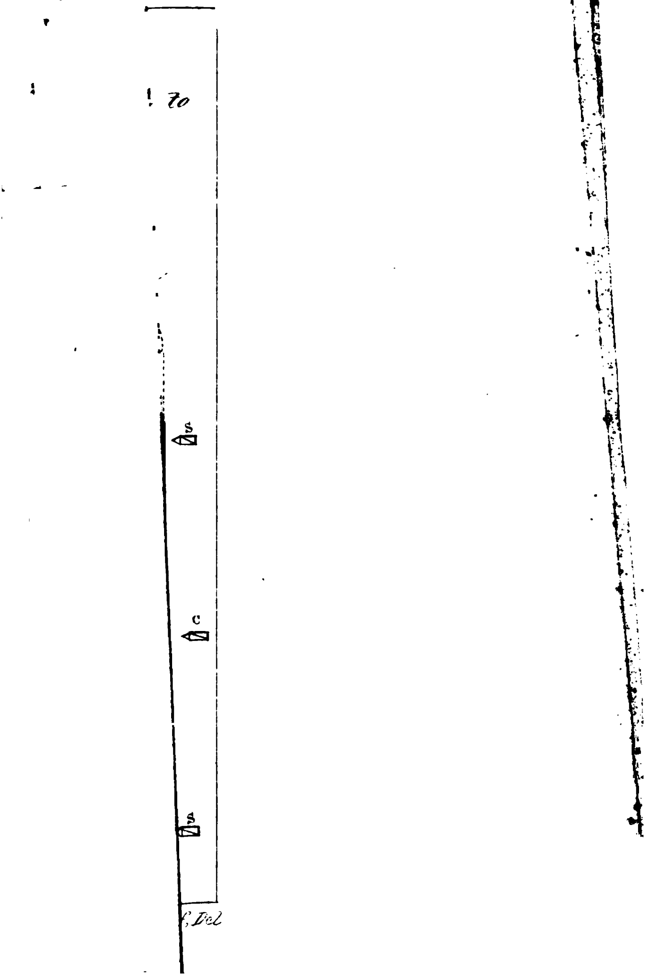

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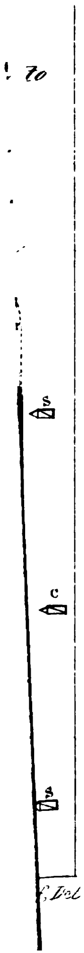

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Article 3.

Movement by Fours

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